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**U.S. Drops Plan to Build  
Nationwide Tax Computer**

By David Burnham  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The Carter administration has halted the development of a nationwide \$650-million computer for monitoring taxpayers that has been opposed by some senators and congressmen as a threat to privacy and civil liberties.  
The decision not to proceed at this time with the Tax Administration System, computer was reached at a meeting last week of top officials of the Office of Management and Budget during the final debate about the administration's budget recommendation, to be sent to Congress in two weeks.  
Instantaneous Access  
The plan for the computer was first formally proposed by the Internal Revenue Service more than three years ago. It called for a huge data processing system with 3,200 terminals through which 48,300 IRS employees would have almost instantaneous access to the detailed tax records of individual taxpayers and corporations.  
A spokesman for the IRS confirmed, in response to an inquiry from The New York Times, that the Carter administration has decided not to go forward with the controversial computer, but rather to spend funds improving the agency's existing data processing system.  
The decision on the IRS computer proposal is one of several major questions relating to the federal government and privacy that confront the Carter administration. Because of concern that those matters have gone unresolved during the first year of the administration, a special interagency task force on privacy recently was formed at the White House level to develop a comprehensive policy within the next three or four months.

**Death Toll,  
Tensions  
Increase  
In Rome**

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP).—The police erected roadblocks around Rome and posted guards in front of schools and party offices today as the death toll in the bloodiest weekend of political violence in Italy in nearly 10 years rose to three.  
The increased violence heightened pressure on Premier Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democrats to agree to a government of national emergency that would include the Communist party.  
U.S. Ambassador Richard Gardner was to leave for Washington tomorrow for consultations on the uncertain political situation in Italy, a NATO country.  
A Christian Democrat deputy urged Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani to reject publicly any attempt at external interference in Italian politics.  
Authorities called in 1,700 policemen to reinforce security forces in Rome after the slaying of two rightist youths Saturday fueled a weekend of hit-and-run violence and destruction by rightist extremists. A third rightist youth, shot in the head in a clash with the police Saturday night, died in a hospital today.  
School Violence  
Half a dozen extremists from both the right and the left have been shot and killed in ambushes in the last 12 months. The killers have not been caught or identified but the police assumed they were from opposite factions.  
Most victims are teenagers or in their early 20s, with violence and extremist feuds erupting especially in high schools and universities, pitting Marxist splinter groups and followers of the Italian Social Movement (MSI), the party founded and headed by former collaborators of the late Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini.  
Clelio Darida, under secretary in the Interior Ministry, said the police were seriously handicapped in their action by political controversies that resulted in the disruption of their network of informants.  
"It is one of the most serious problems because police without adequate information are blind and deaf," he said after a two-hour conference with police chiefs.  
The Interior Ministry's service of information has been hampered by accusations of collusion with the right. The leftist parties succeeded in passing through Parliament a thorough reform now in its early stages. Leftist opposition has also frozen a government (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

**Energy Bill at Stake  
Jackson Said to Agree  
On Ending Gas Bind**

By Steven Ratner  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a key figure in the impasse over natural gas pricing, agreed today to begin a new effort to break the deadlock between Congress and the Carter administration, Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger said yesterday.  
The secretary said that Sen. Jackson had agreed over the weekend to a "wholly new effort to attempt to end this impasse" and committed himself to moving "as rapidly as possible."  
Natural gas pricing is a major element in President Carter's national energy plan, which has been under consideration by Congress for nine months. The fate of the gas issue is also linked to the other major component of the package—energy taxes—at the insistence of Sen. Russell Long, D-La., the chairman of the Finance Committee.  
The basis for discussion, Mr. Schlesinger indicated, would be a compromise agreed to by key legislators before Christmas but abandoned as a result of opposition from Sen. Jackson, who is chairman of the Energy Committee, is leading the Senate delegation to the joint House-Senate conference.  
The reported agreement would be significant because a number of congressional observers are convinced that Sen. Jackson's opposition to the Christmas compromise stemmed not so much from the details of the formula as from a broader disinclination to back new natural gas legislation or the energy taxes that are linked to it.  
Sen. Jackson has said in the past that he believes Mr. Carter's proposal on gas to be excessively favorable to producers.  
Mr. Schlesinger spoke with reporters at the White House after his weekend discussions. Mr. Schlesinger had flown secretly on Friday morning to Palm Springs, Calif., where Sen. Jackson is vacationing, and returned Saturday night. Sen. Jackson was unavailable for comment.  
The Christmas compromise involved setting the price of newly discovered natural gas at \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet as of Feb. 1 and then increasing it by the inflation rate plus an extra 45 cent per year for the next six years. After that, it would be tied to a floating ceiling with a maximum increase of 15 cent per year.  
This formula would cost con-

**Israeli Court Gives Texas  
Woman Five Years as Spy**

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (UPI).—An Israeli court today sentenced a Texas woman to five years in prison on spy charges.  
Israeli authorities put a near-total blackout on details of the case, but her lawyer said Terry Fleener, 23, confessed in court to conveying information to the enemy, conspiracy to convey such information and rendering service to unlawful organizations.  
"We're disappointed the sentence was so harsh," said Mary Boetcher of Beon, Ohio, mother of the defendant. "We had not dared to hope we would get an expulsion from the country but we did hope for a lighter sentence."  
She said her daughter had a Lebanese Christian boyfriend whom she followed from San Antonio to Beirut, but added that "I have no personal knowledge" of contact with Palestinian guerrilla groups. "I do not see Terry as any sort of terrorist," she said.  
The defense lawyer, Patricia Langer, called the sentence "exaggerated and cruel" and said she would appeal, but other court sources said five years was the minimum term for such charges.  
"The confession was part of a deal under which authorities



As her mother, Mrs. Mary Boetcher, weeps in a Tel Aviv courtroom, Terry Fleener, 23, looks out of police van.



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**Begin Plan  
On Peace  
Is Backed  
By Party**

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin won backing for his Middle East peace plan from his rightist Herut party today. But government ministers appeared still sharply split over whether new Jewish settlements should be set up in occupied Arab territory.  
The central committee of Herut, the main partner in the ruling Likud coalition, voted 168-15 for Mr. Begin's proposals to grant self-rule for Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan River and to return the Sinai peninsula to Egyptian control.  
The approval came after a stormy seven-hour session in which Mr. Begin took a tough line against President Anwar Sadat's warning that Egypt would not let Jewish settlements remain on its soil.  
Mr. Begin said that if Mr. Sadat persisted with this line he might modify his peace proposals.  
The settlement issue, brought into prominence when Jewish settlers were seen bulldozing new land in the Rafah area of northern Sinai last week, remained at the center of controversy.  
Statements by an influential Israeli politician, Moshe Arens, threw some uncertainty over just what was decided at yesterday's crucial Cabinet meeting.  
Problem to Committee  
An official statement after yesterday's meeting said it had been decided to strengthen existing settlements in the Rafah area. A spokesman said no decision had been made on creation of new ones.  
But Mr. Arens, chairman of the key Knesset (parliament) Committee of Foreign Affairs and Security, said the Cabinet had shunted another part of the settlement problem across to his committee for discussion.  
This concerned a proposal to set up four settlements on the West Bank. Mr. Arens said at a press conference that the proposal had been advanced by Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon and opposed by Cabinet ministers belonging to the Democratic Movement for Change, the most dovish group in the coalition.  
Because of the disagreement, Mr. Arens said the proposal was sent for discussion by his committee. He said that when the issue is put to the vote tomorrow, he expected the committee to back Mr. Sharon.  
Asked about settlement in the Rafah district, Mr. Arens said he had heard about government plans for settlements in these areas. He said the committee had invited Mr. Sharon, a champion of the settler movement, to address its members on the subject next week.  
Support by Peres  
The opposition leader, Shimon Peres, expressed support tonight for the government's plan to strengthen Israeli settlements in Sinai.  
Addressing a Tel Aviv meeting of the Labor party, which he heads, Mr. Peres said a total Israeli withdrawal from the area would "weaken our national security."  
"The government must be supported in its plans to strengthen (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

**Women on Tough N.Y. Beats: Mixed Verdict**

By Fred Ferretti  
NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—"They're doing what the men do. I can't see why they couldn't. I'm surprised it didn't happen long ago."  
—Lt. John Yuknes, Commander, First Homicide Zone.  
"They're as mentally capable as any man, but are they as strong? You get to be 40 in this job and you're worked like hell. I've seen men fold up eventually after taking out burned bodies and pieces of people. Women? I just don't know."  
—Fireman Kenneth Wanka, Ladder Company 3.  
For most New York City policemen, it would appear, the idea

**Siهانouk Assails Ex-Allies as Aggressors**

BANGKOK, Jan. 9 (AP).—For the second time in 3 1/2 months, Cambodia's Prince Norodom Siهانouk was said today to have emerged from retirement to take a hand in affairs of state—this time assailing his former Vietnamese allies as "aggressor forces" because of their alleged border fighting with Cambodian troops.  
The reported Siهانouk message was broadcast by the Phnom Penh radio as Cambodia claimed control of villages in its embattled Parrot's Beak region, a salient flanked by Vietnamese territory.  
Vietnam has acknowledged fighting along the border but has not acknowledged crossing into Cambodia. Intelligence sources, however, say that there is little doubt that Vietnamese troops and tanks have pushed deep into the Parrot's Beak region, perhaps as far as the key Mekong River town of Neak Luong, 30 kilometers inside Cambodia.  
On Oct. 25, the Phnom Penh radio broke 18 months of silence about Prince Siهانouk with a broadcast saying that in the preceding month he had issued three messages, one denouncing the United States as the "most powerful and ferocious imperialist power . . . in history" and the two others assailing the Cambodian Communist regime for accomplishments in domestic and foreign affairs.  
The Phnom Penh radio's early-morning broadcast today reported on a pair of letters, one said to have been written by Prince Siهانouk and the other by "adviser" Penh Nouth. Both congratulated Cambodian forces on "victories" against the Vietnamese.  
"We have the greatest satisfaction . . . in the historic great victory won by our heroic revolutionary army . . . over the aggressor Vietnamese forces and lackeys," Prince Siهانouk was reported to have written.  
The former chief of state, said by some to be a virtual prisoner of the Communist regime, was also said to have written that he supports the Communist party as the legal government of Cambodia.  
Despite Cambodia's claim today of its first military defeats of the Vietnamese, several Thai sources with access to detailed intelligence said that the fighting has diminished in the last few days and the conflict now appears to have shifted to a propaganda war.  
Small Cambodian units were said to have counterattacked in several spots, with the Vietnamese reportedly suffering minor losses in the Ha Tien area, at (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

**Brezhnev Is Said  
To Be Ill Again**

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who resappeared in public last week after almost a month's absence, was today officially reported suffering again from flu.  
Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told Japanese Foreign Minister Sumo Sonoda that Mr. Brezhnev "is suffering a recurrence of the illness after attending a ceremony on Thursday, Japanese sources said."  
Because of this, Mr. Gromyko said, Mr. Brezhnev would not be able to receive Mr. Sonoda although a meeting had been planned.

**Proposes Gradual Adjustments  
Gierek Unveils Price, Wage Action**

By David A. Andelman  
WARSAW, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek today outlined a series of striking deficiencies in his nation's economic performance and structure, but refused to adopt any of the tough remedies whose suggestion in the past have caused serious political turmoil.  
Instead, during a three-hour opening keynote address before the national conference of the Polish Workers' (Communist) party, Mr. Gierek proposed a program of gradual adjustments in prices, wages and the overall economic structure of Poland.  
The plan, as presented by Mr. Gierek, seemed to most Western diplomats and many Polish economists to be unlikely to solve the nation's most pressing problems—a serious imbalance in prices and wages, a paralyzed management system, shoddy workmanship and waste.  
But for at least the next year, and perhaps much longer, the program revealed today is apparently as far as the leadership is prepared to go.  
Strikes, Riots  
Eighteen months ago, strikes, demonstrations and riots broke out across Poland within hours after the government proposed sharp price increases of up to 60 per cent on food and other key consumer items. The increases were promptly rescinded and never revived.  
Mr. Gierek's address is the clearest evidence to date that the shock waves of this reaction are still being felt within the top leadership of the nation and, particularly, the ruling Communist party.  
"I believe that we will be solving the problem of the prices of basic food articles gradually as the necessary economic and production prerequisites are arising," Mr. Gierek said.  
But the problem as detailed by Mr. Gierek is far more acute than this conclusion might indicate.  
More than a year ago, the party Central Committee established a commission to investigate the extent of the damage being done to the economy by the serious imbalance between wages, which have been rising steadily during the seven years of the Gierek regime, and prices, which have remained virtually unchanged.  
The conference delegates received preliminary, and still confidential, reports of these commissions. The commissions, Mr. Gierek said, "have found out how far the current prices of staple foods are falling behind the costs of producing them. This demands from the state appropriation of huge subsidies."  
Mr. Gierek himself provided no details of the extent of these subsidies. But government economists have disclosed in recent weeks that up to one-third of the national budget this year has been earmarked for subsidies of consumer-related items, including food, housing and transportation.



Edward Gierek speaking in Warsaw yesterday.

**Firemen See Problems, but Policemen Don't**

of women functioning as detectives in the department's homicide zone, once male preserves, is acceptable.  
Perhaps it is because women serving as police officers and as detectives have been integral members of the force for some time. That there will be women as investigators in homicide is regarded as another step toward sexual equality within the department. And there is a further reality: Women, nine of them, will be homicide detectives within a few weeks after they complete their training with homicide teams.  
For the city's firemen, it is a different matter. There are no women serving as fire fighters, although 24 recently took the

**Cruise Missile  
Is Being Tested**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The new Tomahawk cruise missile is being tested to find out whether it would be vulnerable to defensive missile systems, the Pentagon said today.  
Officials said the first test was held Saturday at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada and was a success. But they declined to describe the basis for their judgment.  
During the test, the missile was fired from a Navy plane. Radar described as part of a "representative air defense system" then tried to detect and track the missile. There was no attempt to knock down the missile with a defensive weapon, the Pentagon said. Such an attempt with live defensive missiles is expected later.  
Aviation Dispute  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—A House subcommittee today announced that a hearing would begin Jan. 31 on British accusations that the Federal Aviation Administration had issued misleading data to try to persuade airlines to adopt an American instead of a British microwave landing system.

**Blaming 'Meddling' Remarks by Lynch  
Protestant Leaders Pull Out of Ulster Talks**

By Roy Reed  
LONDON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Protestant leaders today pulled out of interparty talks on the future of Northern Ireland's government. They blamed "meddling" remarks by Premier Jack Lynch of the Republic of Ireland, but it is likely that they had been looking for an excuse to withdraw.  
In an Irish Radio interview yesterday, Mr. Lynch reiterated that the British government should declare its eventual intention of withdrawing its military and governmental presence from the six counties of Northern Ireland.  
He also hinted that his government might someday consider amnesty or reduced sentences for prisoners in the republic who have been convicted of political violence during the current troubles, which began in the late 1960s.  
The sharp reaction of Ulster Protestants illustrated the difficulty of making political progress in the province's political-security dispute, even though violence is diminishing.  
There was little new in Mr. Lynch's remarks about British withdrawal. He and many others in the republic have advocated that for years. Many in Ireland and in Britain would agree with his statement that the British



Jack Lynch

are tired of spending more than \$1.3 billion a year on their most troublesome province.  
"What we want them to do," he said, "is to indicate their interest in the bringing of Irish people together and their indication as well that they have little to offer Ireland as a whole, rather than to maintain what I have described as the negative guarantee contained in all the statutes."  
Asked if he expected to see the





Stacks of coffins line roadside in Tam Lap village, in Vietnam near Cambodian border, according to caption information released by Hungarian photo agency MTL. The dead, according to the furnished data, were victims of a recent attack by Cambodian troops.

## Sihanouk Assails Ex-Allies as Aggressors

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the southern end of the border, and around the Cambodian town of Sihanoukville, 20 kilometers from the frontier.

Tass Rebekah Brzezinski

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Tass today repeated an assertion by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, that the Vietnamese-Cambodian fighting represents "the first case of a proxy war between China and the Soviet Union."

Accusing the U.S. presidential aide of trying to "palm off the desired as reality," the Soviet press agency said that the recent

fighting in Indochina had been causing "sincere anxiety" here. Tass attacked "the imperialist forces," which it said were attempting "to whip up animosity between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Brzezinski had said in a television interview yesterday: "I

## Protestant Leaders Pull Out Of Ulster Talks, Blame Lynch

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severely limited form of local self-government for the towns and counties. Power-sharing with the Catholic minority, which is another demand to the hardliners who dominate Protestant politics, was not a real issue in these talks.

Nevertheless, Unionist leaders seized on Mr. Lynch's remarks as an indication that the British were preparing to "sell out" the Protestants.

Harry West, leader of the official Unionist party, said, "It

appeared obvious to the unionist party that the present discussions with the British government were being instigated as a result of pressure from Dublin. Indeed, we felt that the lines along which

the talks were moving were dictated from the same source. The Lynch statement has confirmed our suspicions."

He said he would not meet again with Mr. Mason until the latter assured him that "interim devolution" would not lead to power-sharing with the Catholics. The British government is firmly on record as insisting on power-sharing before restoring provincial government.

Mr. Lynch's hint of amnesty for Provisional Irish Republican Army prisoners was criticized in both parts of Ireland and in Britain. Irish Republic opposition leaders said it would encourage the IRA just when its violent campaign was running out of steam.

## N.Y. Police Accept Women But Firemen See Problems

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strength as a fire fighter, which is, of course, a valid consideration. And they express the general view that women are inherently more queasy than men, more sensitive, less likely to withstand the pressures of the job.

Clear Pattern

In recent interviews by The New York Times with New York homicide detectives and their supervisors and with fire fighters ranging from line firemen to high-ranking chiefs, the pattern was clear. Policemen seemed to feel comfortable with the prospect of women in homicide units; firemen were generally wary of women joining their ranks.

Lt. John Power, who commands the Eighth Homicide Zone in the Bronx, said that he expected several of the women homicide trainees to be assigned to the three teams he commanded, but that "it won't be all that novel."

He noted that women assigned as detectives on the city's sex-crimes unit in the Bronx had worked on homicide teams previously in cases in which sexual assaults might have been part of the crimes under investigation. "They might bring in a whole new dimension," he said. "You know, you consult, I consult with my wife. We discuss. This of course, we'll do."

Firemen are more cautious in their evaluations.

Francis Cruikshank, the chief of fire operations for the New York City department, said: "The first hurdle is the written exam, then the physical. You know some of the things you have to do? There's one where you have to pick up a 120-pound dummy, put it across your shoulders, go

up a flight of stairs, around obstacles, come back down and put it down. I've seen men who couldn't manage it."

"The physical side of this job is so important, because we're all fire fighters. There's no such thing as special categories that might be set aside for women. More than 95 per cent of our personnel are in the field fighting fires."

Lt. Quinn talked of the camaraderie of the firehouse. "There's close living there," he said. "I spend as much time there as I do with my family. We're together a lot. We're family. We're godfathers to each other's kids."

"Women will come into that community. The pictures will be on the lockers, the language will change. And what will be done about sleeping, about bathroom facilities?"

## Kennedy Hands Chinese Officials Travel Requests

HONG KONG, Jan. 9 (WP).

Senator Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has presented Chinese officials with 22 requests from U.S. residents seeking permission for relatives to leave China. It is the first test of Peking's promise last week to relax its overseas travel restrictions.

Gen. Kennedy, who arrived here today after a two-week tour of the People's Republic, said the Chinese gave no indication what they would do about the requests. Chinese officials did, however, allow Gen. Kennedy to visit a 47-year-old Shanghai resident whose request for permission to join his ailing father in Massachusetts has been pending for four years.

Asked about his feelings on human rights in China at a press conference here, Gen. Kennedy said: "I believe that the most important proposal in this area is reunification of families." He said Chinese concessions in these areas would improve the prospects for normalization of relations with Washington, which Sen. Kennedy supports.

Gen. Kennedy stopped here six hours before flying to Japan.

## Soviet Airlift To Ethiopia Called a Test Shows Global Ability To Friends and Foes

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).

The Soviet airlift of arms to Ethiopia appears to have been part of a large exercise designed to test the Soviet Air Force's ability to move supplies and troops to northeast Africa and the Middle East, according to U.S. and Atlantic alliance analysts.

The transfer of weapons and technicians by air and sea to Ethiopia also demonstrated, the sources said, the high priority Moscow accords the establishment of a permanent base in this strategically important area.

But the air supply operations that began Nov. 25 far exceeded Ethiopia's immediate requirements. Estimates are that 225 transport aircraft, or about 12 per cent of the transport fleet, were flown to Addis Ababa, Aden and Mombasa, Mozambique.

There are reports that some of the aircraft were empty. The sources said the basic assumption that the operation was a test of transport capabilities for which the supply of the Ethiopian forces provided an excuse.

During the same period of late November and early last month, the Russians sent many merchant ships from bases in the Black Sea to Ethiopia. There are also reports that some Soviet rail lines were closed to regular traffic so that war supplies could be transported to ports as part of the exercise.

Command and Control

At the height of the operation, the Russians launched Cosmos 964, a military reconnaissance satellite, which may have played a role in the command and control of the overall exercise.

Documentation of the Soviet operation by U.S. satellites, surveillance ships in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, and by radar sites along the routes taken by the Soviet aircraft is now fairly complete.

But why the Russians mounted so extensive an operation remains a mystery.

A theory held by U.S. analysts is that after being ousted from Egypt in 1972 and from Somalia last year, the Soviet high command believed it necessary to demonstrate to allies and potential enemies in the area that it could sustain a friendly government, in this case Ethiopia.

There is a general agreement, however, that the Russians count on building a new center of political and military power in Ethiopia because the government there, having broken with Washington, has no other place to turn.

Firmly established on Ethiopian air bases, the Russians would be in a position to influence events in the states bordering on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Ethiopia has an coast bordering the Indian Ocean and to that extent is a less desirable power base than Somalia. But Russian presence there creates the possibility of political or military interference in the former French territory of Djibouti on the western side of the Bab el-Mandeb Strait leading from the Gulf of Aden to the Red Sea.

Sources in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization also pointed out that a strong, pro-Soviet Ethiopia, dependent on the Soviet Union for arms, technical aid and economic assistance, would be seen in Moscow as a balance to growing U.S. influence in Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Present estimates are that there are 500 Soviet advisors and technicians and 1,500 Cubans, perhaps 1,000 of them military personnel, in Ethiopia.

Rivalry With Peking

Soviet influence in Ethiopia also figures significantly in Moscow's rivalry with Peking over the leadership of Third World countries in Africa.

Peking, with more limited resources, has sought support on the grounds that it, and not the Socialist imperialists in Moscow, is the legitimate political and ideological mentor of developing countries.

But in Ethiopia, as in Vietnam, Angola and Mozambique, the Russians have delivered more than propaganda and promises. To Western military planners, the operation was necessary to display the Soviet ability to project military power over great distances to achieve political ends.

Most consider it an expansion of the operation in Angola in 1975, which evoked no serious diplomatic or military reaction in the West. The expectation of one senior officer is that the Soviet high command now believes it has "a license and the ability to intervene by air at increasingly great distances."

Somalia Warns of War

Nairobi, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Somalia warned today that the airlift would spark off a major war in the Horn of Africa.

The Mogadishu radio said last night that the Russian arms depots in Soviet Central Asia near the Chinese frontier had been thrown open to meet Ethiopia's needs.

"The only result of the Russian intervention in the affairs of the Horn and their major infusion of arms into Ethiopia will be to set the whole region ablaze in a major and prolonged war, in which ultimately the Russians and their lackeys will be defeated," the radio added.

## They Live as in Moscow, Leningrad The Russians Remain Strangers in Soviet Asia

By Craig R. Whitney

DUSHANBE, U.S.S.R. (NYT).

The main street in Dushanbe, the capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Tadzhikistan, is not named after a local hero but after Lenin. Most of the faces on Lenin Street are not ethnic Russian but Middle Eastern and Asian, though the low buildings have a distinctly Russian atmosphere. And the Russian families who live here, if a professor and his wife are at all typical, preserve their Russianness as well.

They have lived here for 20 years and reared three children, none of whom speaks the language—similar to Persian—of the Moslem Tadzhiks among whom they grew up. When they have friends over for a meal, they eat Russian food, not the ceremonial pilaf that would be de rigueur in a Tadzhik home.

"We live here just as we used to in Moscow and Leningrad," the professor said. "We like and respect the Tadzhiks and we've had a wonderful life here. But there is still a big difference."

One difference is that in rising on the social ladder the indigenous people—Tadzhiks here in Dushanbe, Uzbeks in nearby Tashkent—tend to adopt the customs of their Russian protectors rather than the other way around. It is the kind of mechanism that operated in India when it was a British colony; yet if these are colonies, they are at least successful ones.

See Trouble

Foreign analysts comparing Russia's low birth rate with the higher ones in Central Asia—the population is growing by more than 3 per cent a year in Tadzhikistan—see trouble for Moscow if Russian domination does not give way to more autonomy. Yet, from close up, the material progress it has brought seems to have made the Russians welcome strangers, if they are still strangers.

This is not Russia, it is Asia, yet it lacks the grinding poverty of Afghanistan or the primitiveness of the hill towns of Turkey, countries to which this area can fairly be compared.

At the Zerkhan restaurant in Tashkent, two well-dressed young Uzbeks and their wives sat at a table to watch a very Russian floor show and the first thing they do is order a bottle of Soviet champagne. Asked whether the Moslem tradition of abstinence survives, they laugh:

"Nobody under 45 is a believer anymore," one says, and orders one of the two bottles of vodka said to be produced in Moslem Uzbekistan every year, for a round of Russian-style toasts.

Here in Dushanbe, dark-eyed Tadzhiks crowd around the New Year's decorations counter at the central department store to buy trees and bulbs for another un-Asian custom—a Soviet-style New Year's celebration.

Culture Divided

Cultural events tend to be strictly divided, Russians going to see performances of Russian opera, symphony and ballet, Uzbeks going to other auditoriums to see and hear their own.

"I've been to concerts where I've been the only white person present," said a foreign student of traditional Uzbek music at the conservatory in Tashkent, meaning that he was the only European present.

An Uzbek-speaking Russian once turned to a foreigner at a restaurant table there and, in the presence of his Uzbek guests, said, "Lenin said, 'Know your enemies,' and I grinned."

Central Asian republics were created by the Soviet regime in 1925 out of what had been Turkistan in the Russian Empire.

## Egypt Will Claim Israel Oil Funds

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (UPI).

Egypt will claim \$2.1 billion in compensation from Israel for oil Israel extracted in the Sinai Peninsula for more than eight years, Premier Mamdouh Salem said today.

The state-controlled Middle East News Agency said Mr. Salem made the statement in Aswan, where President Anwar Sadat has been staying.

Mr. Salem said there will be other compensation claims against Israel, but he did not spell them out.

Really Remarkable

Mr. Brzezinski, appearing on television, said that the progress made in the last year toward a Middle East settlement was "really remarkable." "This has truly been a year of the Middle East," he said, "and a year of striking progress."

Discussing the U.S. preference that no independent Palestinian state be necessary to find "an arrangement which gives moderate Palestinians a sense of ability an entity with which they can be associated, but also arrangements

## Andreotti Barred From Revealing Covert Branch of Secret Service

ROME, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Premier Giulio Andreotti was interrupted by a prosecutor, defense counsel and judge in court today when he tried to reveal the Italian Secret Service's war plans.

Testifying at the conspiracy trial of men alleged to have plotted an abortive coup with the late rightist Prince Junio Valerio Borghese in December, 1970, Mr. Andreotti was asked about the trust of testimony given by former Secret Service chief Gen. Vito Miceli, one of the accused men, that there was an ultrasecret service within the Secret Service.

The Premier, who was defense minister when the plot was discovered, said: "In peacetime, there is no service of that kind. But in wartime, a plan is activated for an information organization intended to operate behind enemy lines and to support Italian armed forces."

Public prosecutor Wilfredo Veltrone then jumped up and said that what Mr. Andreotti was saying was so secret that even Gen. Miceli had refused to give details.

Gen. Miceli's defense counsel said: "I agree that the question and the answer that Mr. Andreotti was giving be struck from the record."

The presiding judge agreed with both men and ruled that the question, which had been put by an assistant judge, was irrelevant.



Waiting patiently for a train is this Uzbek traveler.

While they are officially called "autonomous," every aspect of their development is closely controlled from Moscow.

Yet, as David Montgomery, a visiting professor from Utah, said, "If you compare the Russian treatment of the native peoples of Central Asia to our treatment of American Indians, the Soviets come out way ahead of us."

How the Russians, who came to the Asian deserts north of Afghanistan as colonial administrators before the revolution, have transformed the relationship is a common Soviet propaganda theme. One thing they have undoubtedly succeeded in doing under Communism is to raise the standard of living and the level of literacy.

"We have 100 per cent literacy here now," a young inquisitive guide tells foreign visitors in Dushanbe, "and before the revolution, no one could read."

The Russians tried first to replace the traditional Arabic script with the Latin alphabet

but, in 1940, introduced their own Cyrillic characters. Today, a music student in Tashkent said, "few people can read Arabic—only religious people, who need it to read the Koran." And she says most of her friends speak Russian, even among themselves.

A visitor who sees only the cities of Central Asia may come away with an incomplete picture since the resident Russians—who make up 12 per cent of the population in Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan—do not live in the villages.

Religious and traditional customs are stronger in rural areas, officials say, and, even on the streets of the cities, Uzbeks wear the traditional black hat with four white tassels against evil.

"The tradition among people here is to work and live in the place where they were born," said Kakhar Makhkanov, a Tadzhik deputy premier who is the chairman of the Republic's State Planning Committee. "Twenty

years ago, it was difficult to move a family from its old adobe house into a modern apartment. Now, they come asking us to move them."

Urban Renewal

In Tashkent, urban renewal was hastened by an earthquake that destroyed 35 per cent of the adobe structures in 1968. The others are steadily being flattened by bulldozers. The owners are not reimbursed but are given new apartments and a plot on the edge of town to raise vegetables.

Living conditions in the old quarter of Tashkent around the October Market are as primitive that customs officials in Moscow objected to pictures of them being sent to The New York Times. The Uzbeks like the old busts because they have room for traditional baking ovens and even blacksmith forges that modern apartments lack.

Yet the air does not vibrate with the tension of frustrated nationalism. Life and climate are better than in Moscow. Even in early winter, the markets are filled with melons, pines and vegetables—though not much meat—and hot, fragrant flat loaves of Middle Eastern bread. And the birth rate is the highest in the Soviet Union.

For all the autonomy, though, the Russians seem to keep things firmly in their hands. Uzbek and Tadzhik officials tend to have Russian advisers. The Bureau, or inner circle, of the Uzbek Central Committee, for example, has six Uzbek members and five Russians. Until 1976 the Russians were in the majority.

Moscow remains a difficult city for Uzbeks, Tadzhiks and other Central Asians to move to, work in or penetrate. They make their careers in their own republics, not in the Soviet capital.

But the post office in Dushanbe has a big clock that runs on Moscow time, and in railroad stations, airports and other public places do all over the Soviet Union. Here it produces confusion the way a clock set on Los Angeles time would in New York. Moscow is three time zones, and half a world, away.

To Guide Middle East Talks

U.S. Says Israel, Egypt Agree on Principles

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).

The Carter administration has expressed optimism in the last 24 hours over the chances for Israel and Egypt to reach agreement on a set of principles to guide further Middle East negotiations when political talks resume in Jerusalem next Monday.

President Carter, in an interview made public yesterday at the end of his recent overseas trip, said that "I don't know of any differences" of opinion over the principles between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, said yesterday that there was an "identity of views" between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin over "the broad outlines of an eventual accommodation, and particularly an identity of views regarding the general approach toward a negotiating process."

The White House adviser was asked about the debate in Israel over building new settlements in the Sinai. His reply, which came before yesterday's Cabinet decision in Israel not to create new such settlements was that to do so would be "a sign of poor judgment" and "might complicate the negotiating process."

Mr. Begin fared less well on an earlier vote in which his nominee for a Cabinet post, Shlomo Landau, collected 60 per cent of the vote. A surprisingly large 40 per cent went to a rival candidate, Shmuel Katz—long a confidant of Mr. Begin but now a hard-line opponent of returning lands to Arab control.

Mr. Begin owed much of his success in last May's general election to hardliners who regarded him as the candidate least likely to return captured territory to the Arabs.

The settlement issue is now one of the most delicate political problems Mr. Begin has to face. Official pronouncements have been sparse and open to differing interpretations.

Criticizing the conflicting reports, Cabinet secretary Arye Naor yesterday accused the Israeli radio and television of "running wild" on the subject.

In the Rafah area, worried settlers held a press conference to call on the government to "announce publicly that the Rafah salient will remain in full Israeli sovereignty."

The settlers, some of whom have been living in the area for six years, urged the creation of as many new settlements as possible.

An Israeli radio report said 25 Israeli families had bought plots of land in the Rafah area during the last week.

Shah in Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran came to Egypt today for a day of talks on Middle East peace moves, now clouded by the new Egyptian-Israeli quarrel on the settlement issue.

The Shah landed at the military-civilian airport at Aswan, the same place where President Carter stopped for 80 minutes last Wednesday to meet with President Sadat.

Mr. Sadat, who quickly cemented his relations with Iran after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, and the Shah, who has since given Egypt more than \$1 billion in aid, embraced after the monarch stepped down from his plane.

East Germans Arrest W. Berlin Aide as Spy

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—East Germany has arrested a West Berlin city official, Guenter Weinhold, as a spy, the East German news agency ADN said here today.

It said that Mr. Weinhold, who was arrested yesterday, had been an agent of the West German intelligence service BND for many years. Earlier, the agency accused the BND of fabricating press reports about the existence of a secret opposition movement inside the ruling East German Communist party.

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## Senators See Torrijos

## In Canal Zone, 'Codels' Mix Fun, Fact-Finding

By Adam Clymer

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Codels, the Senate minority's travel agency, is getting ready for the Panama Canal Zone. The group, which is made up of senators and their aides, is expected to arrive in Panama City on Saturday.

Although the U.S. Embassy had varying figures on the number of senators—about 40—who will have been here by the end of the month to hear about the Panama Canal treaties and see the canal, it has not lost any sleep trying to keep track of them. The group, which is made up of senators and their aides, is expected to arrive in Panama City on Saturday.

A delegate's life was not hard, but it was strenuous. Before the delegation had been whisked around the country and the Canal Zone in cars, planes, helicopters and ships. The wives of delegation members had been taken shopping and swimming. The delegation had been shown slides and movies, and the wives were begged, coaxed, and even threatened.

## U.S. Agency Backs Plan on N.H. A-Plant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has agreed unanimously to permit construction of the \$2.5-billion Seabrook atomic energy plant in New Hampshire.

The decision caps a seven-year struggle between nuclear power advocates and environmentalists over whether the oceanfront electricity generating plant should be built by New Hampshire's largest utility, the Public Service Co. The commission's decision was announced Saturday.

More than 1,400 demonstrators were arrested in May after a two-day sit-in at the construction site. Charges against them are still being heard in the courts.

The NRC said Saturday that commission members Richard Kennedy, Victor Gilinsky and Peter Bradford, who toured the site Oct. 31 and heard arguments in hearings here Nov. 2, all agreed to uphold an appeals board decision that had permitted work to resume at the facility.

Construction had been curtailed after opponents had asked the NRC to revoke the permit granted by its licensing board. But work resumed in August after the commission's appeals board upheld the permit and continued during review by the commissioners.

Opponents had asserted that there would be hazards and said that the Public Service Co., which must provide 30 percent of the construction costs, was not financially competent to carry out the project.

In the November hearings, the New England Coalition on Non-Nuclear Proliferation had asked whether the utility "would be inclined to cut corners on safety if it found itself in a financial bind."

But a spokesman for the company said that the changes "border slightly on the absurd... You would have to be insane to compromise with safety—what is the incentive to cheat?"

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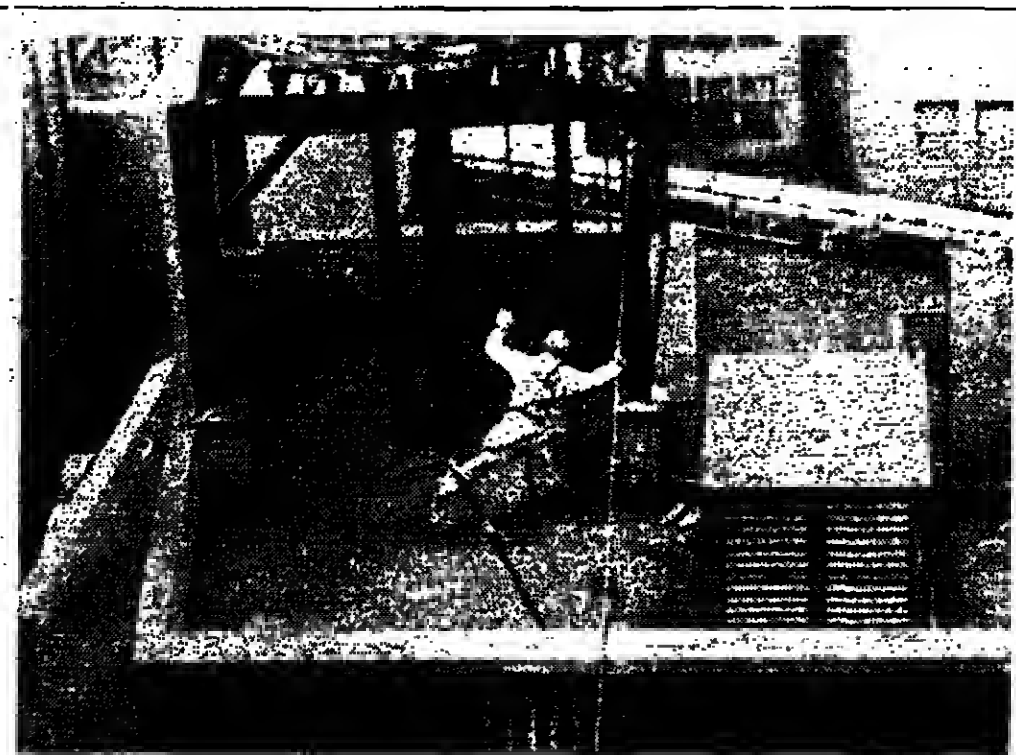
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Associated Press



OOOOPS—Stuntman Warren Bacon, 36, starts an unscheduled plunge 150 feet straight down after slipping on a high wire. Saved by his safety rope tied around his waist, Bacon was hauled to safety. Stunt was for a TV commercial in New York.

## For Voluntary Testimony, Seoul Lawyer Says

## Park May Go to Closed Congress Hearing

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Lawyers for Tongsun Park and the United States Justice Department agreed today that a congressional subpoena of Mr. Park will not interfere with the agreement regarding his testimony in U.S. courts on the influence-buying scandal in Washington.

"We don't intend to pull out the plug now," the South Korean businessman's lawyer, William Hundley, said in an interview as preparations began here for preliminary questioning of Mr. Park, the central figure in the investigation.

At a news briefing later, acting U.S. Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said that a House Ethics Committee plan to serve its subpoena on Mr. Park when he goes to the United States presents no obstacle to obtaining Mr. Park's testimony in U.S. courts.

Mr. Hundley said that he thinks his client will agree to testify voluntarily before the House Ethics panel and two other congressional committees.

There would need to be a "clarification" of the Ethics Committee's subpoena terms, he said. "My guess is that it will be clarified," the lawyer added. "We have got to know what they have in store for this guy."

In closed sessions, Mr. Hundley said he would recommend to Mr. Park that he testify voluntarily in closed sessions, and he said he thought that his client would heed that recommendation.

The Ethics Committee issued the subpoena to get its own direct information from Mr. Park. Last week, committee counsel Leon Jaworski said that a failure by the South Korean government to help his panel obtain Mr. Park's testimony would "surely

result in the most adverse consequences," a comment interpreted here as a threat to cut U.S. aid to South Korea.

In response, a high South Korean official—believed to be Foreign Minister Park Tong Ohn—told the Seoul press that such a threat could interfere with the implementation of the agreement, signed Dec. 31 by the two countries, to have Tongsun Park testify in U.S. courts.

The agreement specified that the businessman was not obliged to testify before Congress. It left unanswered the question of

whether he could be compelled to do so by congressional subpoenas.

Mr. Civiletti told newsmen that Mr. Jaworski had known before he threatened retaliation against South Korea that "there were other channels" available for obtaining Mr. Park's congressional testimony. The tentative offer of Mr. Park's voluntary testimony had been made earlier by Mr. Hundley to the Ethics Committee.

Mr. Civiletti said the first questioning of Mr. Park here could begin Thursday.

## New Iowa Anti-Bribe Law Curbs Dinner Talk of Governor, Wife

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Gov. Robert Ray says that Iowa's new anti-bribery law is so tough that "if my wife cooks me a dinner and then talks about capital punishment or some other issue, we both could be in violation."

State attorney General Richard Turner, who differs with the governor on many other issues, agrees with his interpretation of the new law. "I don't think that's what the legislature intended, but that's what the law does," Mr. Turner said. "Expense may that even buying a legislator a cup of coffee in the course of a conversation about legislation could land both buyer and drinker in jail for five years."

The statute makes it a felony to "offer, promise or give anything of value or any benefit" to a legislator or other public official with intent to influence his "act, vote, opinion, decision or exercise of discretion." The old bribery law, like most in the United States, required proof that the official had actually done something in exchange.

Mr. Turner advised every public official to "exercise caution to see that he is always paying his own way," but he added that the principle of de minimis non curat lex—meaning that the law does not concern itself with trifles—might come into play in some cases.

A leading lobbyist, who asked not to be identified, said that the effect of Mr. Turner's ruling would be to hamper efforts by new lobbyists. "We're already locked in," he said. "Anybody else coming in will have a difficult time gaining the same access."

Gov. Ray said the new law is "extreme" and should be changed by the legislature. His wife was not quoted as saying anything.

## World's Roughest, Biggest Electoral District

## W. Australia Politics: Tempers, Fists Fly

CANBERRA—John (Mick) Cotter is a rough and tumble politician who fights his campaigns in the biggest—he says the roughest—electoral district in the world.

His district in Western Australia is three times the size of Texas. Mr. Cotter once flew 1,200 miles for an election rally and found only seven persons there.

"I figured I would shake hands all around and just talk it up a bit," Mr. Cotter told an interviewer. "But this bloke in the back jumps up and yells, 'Let's get this bloody meeting going.' So I gave them a 40-minute ear-bashing. I generally keep it down to about 15 minutes. My people don't like a lot of talk."

At another meeting, Mr. Cotter personally threw out a slightly heavy boxer. As it turned out, the man was his only supporter in the crowd.

Mr. Cotter's district of Kalgoorlie has about 150,000 persons spread out over almost a million square miles. The town of Whim Creek consists of one building—a pub. Mr. Cotter has a sheep station of a million acres. Three men run it for him.

As a candidate of the Liberal party, he has twice won his seat in Parliament after campaigns that might stagger politicians elsewhere. He regularly flies 500,000 miles a year—more in election years, though he hasn't figured out how much more.

Mr. Cotter's campaign trail stretches 1,500 miles from the Great Australian Bight to the Timor Sea. It crosses four vast deserts, rugged mountains, wheat farms, sheep stations and isolated communities like Marble Bar, where the temperature once stayed above 100 degrees Fahrenheit for four months.

It stretches from the gold, tin and iron mines of Kalgoorlie to the new industrial complex of Pilbara, 1,500 miles to the north. It contains the longest fence in the world—a 1,156-mile barrier against rabbits—and it covers roughly a third of Australia.

The constituents include some ordinary townspeople and a few scientists at government research stations. But they are mainly miners, farmers, longshoremen,

construction workers, truck drivers, ranchers, cowboys, aborigines and lone-wolf prospectors with names like Russian Jack and Jimmy Friday.

An Irishman's Wit

Mr. Cotter fits right in. A ruddy-faced, rough-handed man of 43, with an Irishman's wit and temper, Mr. Cotter came to West Australia 25 years ago with little more than a high school education and a love for the outdoors.

He was successively a prospector, a miner and a sheep rancher. He started with a small station and a few sheep and built that into a million acres and 13,000 sheep, although with prices falling, he is now down to less than 2,000.

A widower with three teenage daughters and a son in boarding school, Mr. Cotter seldom sees his station, which he calls McDooma Down from the aborigine, meaning "on top of high ground."

"I christened it when I thought I was on top of the world," he said with a smile. "I should have called it up and down. I haven't even seen it since August, when I started campaigning."

Mr. Cotter runs his sheep station in an up-to-date fashion. For roundups, he uses airplanes, radios and "cowboys" on motorcycles.

"I don't have any nostalgia for the old days with horses," he said. "I lived through those days."

**Mondale Begins Western Trip**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Vice-President Mondale began today a five-day fence-mending trip to the West, where the Carter administration's image has been damaged by White House policies on water projects, energy and farming.

The trip, Mr. Mondale's longest domestic journey since taking office a year ago, opens with an overnight stop in Albuquerque, N. M., where the Vice-President is to meet with Gov. Jerry Apodaca. Later stops are planned in Utah, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Nevada.

The White House describes the trip as an opportunity for Mr. Mondale to listen and learn about the special problems of the West.

## Separations—Some Decades-Old—Are Resented

## China Job Priorities Split Many Couples

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Chang Tu-li and Liu Mei-hua met and fell in love while attending Shanghai's Putun University. They looked forward to enjoying a long and happy married life while pursuing their careers as engineers.

Then Mr. Chang was transferred in 1969 to a commune in Kwangtung Province, 600 miles to the south. He managed to get a short vacation to return to Shanghai and marry Miss Liu, who was assigned to a factory in that city. But for the next seven years, before he finally fled to Hong Kong, Mr. Chang never saw his wife for more than a month each year. They got that much time together only by exaggerating the seriousness of an old case of hepatitis. Even when the couple had a son, Mr. Chang's appeals to be reassigned to Shanghai were ignored.

It is an old story in China, and it provides the basis of one of the most deep-seated grievances of the family-centered Chinese. Their government has decided to put the interest of the national economy before those of untold thousands of separated married couples. As the Chinese rebel against or adjust to this policy, they reveal interesting things about the one facet of life in China about which foreigners probably learn the least—sexual habits.

The forced separations have brought heartbreak, corruption and even some cases of adultery. They have made life nerve-racking and sometimes politically dangerous for government personnel. Interviews with young officials in China and refugees and sociologists here, along with a close reading of the Chinese press, indicate that the policy has been particularly hard on better-educated, young, urban Chinese—whose support for the government is now considered to be crucial for turning the country into a modern industrial state.

The system has even affected foreigners. Andrew and Lynn Kirkpatrick, a married student couple from Britain, were forbidden to live together when they arrived in Shanghai late last year for study. They slept in separate crowded dormitories. When a European businessman allowed them to spend the night together a few times at his Shanghai home, he was reprimanded by the local public security office.

Many Chinese have accepted the separations as a necessary sacrifice for the revolution. Some pharmacists distribute a popular "visiting pill," a powerful contraceptive that women could take during the occasional visits of husbands from distant assignments. In Chinese cities, some walls bear small posters marked with horizontal arrows that point in opposite directions. They have been put up by men assigned to a distant city who seek to rejoin their wives by swapping jobs with someone.

Many separations go back to the 1950s. Then, the recently victorious Communist regime, to disperse crucial industries that might be targets of nuclear attack and to develop the countryside, moved entire factories to remote parts of the country. Husbands or wives assigned to the factories had to go along. Rarely could their spouses arrange a job assignment to the same area.

The most severely affected marriages are those between college students, who are often given assignments far from their university towns after graduation. Also, in recent years many men with city jobs, unable to find a wife in town, have married

rural women but have been unable to bring them to the city because of severe restrictions on urban growth.

William Parish Jr., a University of Chicago sociologist who conducted interviews here of refugees—including Chan Tu-li, which is not the man's real name—said that Chinese couples do not take such separations as hard as Americans might, "but they're not very happy about them."

"The sexual aspect is not so important," he said, noting that

## France Seeks A-Pact Shift With Pakistan

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP).—The French government acknowledged today that to safeguard against the proliferation of nuclear weapons it was seeking to modify its controversial agreement to sell Pakistan a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant.

The French Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that the government had offered Pakistan a new type of reprocessing plant that would not produce pure plutonium, a key element in the production of nuclear weapons.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing discussed nuclear proliferation last week with President Carter, whose administration is known to be concerned about the deal with Pakistan.

The statement was made as Pakistan was reportedly annoyed about the slow pace of French work on the nuclear plant and was said to be unwilling to renegotiate its agreement with France.

The Foreign Ministry statement said that in its efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, France had proposed to Pakistan on Sept. 9 "to study a modification of the fuel reprocessing plant so that it would not produce pure plutonium."

The French statement made no mention of any Pakistani response. Under the proposed new process, it would take Pakistan 15 to 20 years to use the plutonium in fast breeder reactors, the statement said.

The Pakistani government has always affirmed that the plutonium would not be used for military purposes. But critics of the deal have expressed apprehension that Pakistan might feel obliged to keep pace with the nuclear development of India, which exploded a nuclear device in May, 1974.

India also has frequently asserted that its nuclear technology will only be used for peaceful purposes.

## N.Y. Paper Issues First Editions

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The Trib, the newest entry in the competitive New York morning newspaper field, began publication today with a picture of the city's dawn skyline on Page One.

Television crews recorded the preparation as staffs put the finishing touches on their first effort to compete in a morning news market dominated by the Daily News and The New York Times.

The first edition of the tabloid, 25 cents at newsstands, was 72 pages long. The first press run of 250,000 copies sold out, according to Leonard Safir, editor in chief and publisher.

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## Distinctions in the Mideast

The latest arguments between Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat over the Sinai are essentially part of the process of reducing general principles to specific bargaining points. And while this process occurs in every major negotiation, it is complicated, in the present case, by the publicity that surrounded the initial statements—and now accompanies the distinctions that are being drawn.

A previous example of this, of course, was the sequence of definitions that President Carter appended to his call for a Palestinian "homeland." This, he said after Mr. Begin visited Washington, did not mean an independent Palestinian state. But it did, he told Mr. Sadat, imply self-determination for the Palestinians. What would happen if the Palestinians determined that their homeland should be free and independent has yet to be explained.

The business of thinking out loud has also marred the development of negotiations over the Sinai. At first, it was made known that Israel would withdraw from this area, still largely desert. But then there were distinctions drawn on the Israeli side. Israeli troops and settlements, it appeared, would remain in the Sinai.

Naturally, Mr. Sadat objected to that. He said the Israelis should burn down their Sinai settlements.

But Mr. Begin replied that burning villages should be left to the Neros of the

world. Israel is expanding its settlements in the Sinai, although not increasing their number.

Now, it is possible that some answer to the intermingling of peoples and religions in the Middle East, short of partition and sovereignty, can be found. There is a form of internationalization—which President Carter has proposed as an initial stage, at least, for the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This, it might be pointed out, was what was suggested for the Jewish homeland—promised in the Balfour Declaration—when the British were about to withdraw from their Palestinian mandate.

But the United Nations partition, the Israeli declaration of independence and the ensuing war terminated that; there was partition, with the Arab portions that remained after the first fighting being absorbed into Jordan, Syria and Egypt.

The later wars, while they have spread Israeli occupation and stiffened Israeli insistence on wider territories, have also strengthened Palestinian nationalism and public support for that among the Arab states. Whether this can be modified by some form of international supervision, as the Palestine Liberation Organization has hinted, is still a possibility—but only that. The whole Mideastern question is in flux, which is good, but it is also studded with hard, sharp issues that may crystallize the problem—which is potentially bad.

## The Tourist's Return

Now that President Carter is home from his seven-country trip, he and the White House staff are already laboring to explain that there really was a firm rope of logic and natural interest that tied it all together. But the best answer he might give to the question of how he summed up the achievements of those nine days would be one simple sentence: "I saw a bit of the world out there."

Swaddled by protocol, fenced off by security guards, a President can scarcely expect to penetrate more than a few millimeters into the societies he visits. But even those millimeters can make a difference. Reporters traveling with Carter noted the contrasts between his receptions in Poland and Iran, where political reserve and security precautions both chilled and stifled, and the spontaneous warmth of the crowds that turned out to greet him in India.

That contrast must have impressed Carter. Similarly, the jerry-built concrete and stucco oasis of Riyadh in the vast Saudi Arabian desert, and the dense throngs in the tiny village now renamed in his honor, must have given the President a tactile sense of the contrast between affluence and poverty that characterizes so much of what is known as the Third World.

Presidents spend most of their working days wrestling with abstractions. Problems

come neatly packaged in briefing books and decision memorandums. Occasionally they come attached to real faces, but even then most flesh-and-blood encounters occur within the antiseptic world of the White House. This is true of the most emotion-laden issues of American life. It is even more true when the issues are foreign. One visit to the South Bronx—even a hurried visit—is worth a stack of agency reports.

There were some valuable diplomatic aspects to the President's trip. His presence was balm for the strained relationship between India and the United States, the world's two largest democracies. In his hurried Aswan meeting with President Sadat of Egypt, Carter skillfully squared the circle of Palestinian self-determination in a manner that was helpful to both Sadat and Prime Minister Begin of Israel. And the two days he spent in the company of France's President Giscard d'Estaing symbolized a welcome closeness.

But such a trip would be worth the time and the expense if only because it brought Carter into contact with the world out there. Like any tourist, he may feel within a few days that he never left home. But the images will linger, and they should serve him well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Unlocking Canal Treaties

Since the ambitions of some Republican contenders for the White House have created so much trouble for the Panama Canal treaties, it seems only just that the ambitions of another should now be pointing the other way. Sen. Howard Baker's remarks, during a visit to Panama last week, may give the treaties just the push they need to win Senate support this year.

Mr. Baker, the minority leader in the Senate, has been noncommittal on the issue and a potential obstacle to ratification. Now he seems to be staking out a positive position. His remarks remain ambiguous, but there seems no reason to doubt the positive interpretation given them by Panamanians who also heard him in private.

While maintaining that the treaties stand no chance of Senate approval in their present form, Sen. Baker suggests that he, and a probably decisive number of colleagues, could vote for them if certain changes and clarifications are made. If he means substantial changes, then they would require extensive new negotiations with Panama—a major setback to the treaties' progress. If, as seems more likely, he means mainly clarification, then the chances of early Senate approval have brightened considerably.

The treaties as they now stand serve the interests of both the United States and Panama. They reduce the risks of danger to the canal from a future Panamanian nationalist reaction while creating the basis for broader international acceptance of the United States' right to defend the canal. Panama gains not only patriotic satisfac-

tion but also the promise of greater political stability and significant economic development.

The most serious objections in the United States have dealt with the absence of explicit defense rights for the United States after the year 2000 and with the vagueness of the guarantee that American war vessels will have a right of priority passage in time of crisis. Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's leader, plainly acknowledged these rights when he visited President Carter in October. He has now implied that they can be more explicitly incorporated into the treaty texts without great difficulty. Sen. Baker says that this would go some way toward winning his support.

The flexibility that Gen. Torrijos is again demonstrating testifies to the strength of his political position in Panama and to his grasp of the political realities in the U.S. Senate. He has agreed to a series of compromises to help ratification, but there are obviously limits to how far he should be asked to go. The fact remains that no important U.S. interests have not now been secured.

What remains is politics. Sen. Baker has been under considerable pressure in his state of Tennessee and among Republicans generally to oppose the treaties, outright or by demanding impossible modifications. If he can now see a way to facilitate their approval while portraying himself as a tough and victorious negotiator, he will have served himself and his country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 10, 1903

WASHINGTON—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave the most brilliant state reception of the season last night for members of the diplomatic corps and other distinguished guests. But it was the ladies who were outstanding. Mrs. Roosevelt's costume was of white velvet, and she wore a diamond necklace. Her daughter Alice was dressed in white net spangled in silver. Mrs. Whitehead Reid was in black lace over white, and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew was in pale blue satin trimmed with lace.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 10, 1928

PARIS—Paris, where so many butterflies burn their wings, offers success with all its accompaniments only to a few. Josephine Baker, the young American, is one of those. Had she remained in America her success might have been limited to certain cabarets. Paris has not only made of her a queen of the music hall, but now wants her to add to her laurels the conquest of the seventh art. Specially written scenarios are going to be done for the young dark actress, emphasizing her dramatic and singing qualities.



## New Soviet Missile Power

By Charles A. Sorrels

WASHINGTON—The prospective SALT-2 agreement evidently would ignore the threatening potential of a major new Soviet strategic missile: the SS-19 intercontinental ballistic missile, one of two successors to the widely deployed (about 1,000) SS-11 missile force.

The SS-19 has three to four times the payload-carrying capacity ("throw-weight") of the SS-11, and delivers six MIRVs (multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles).

With its evident emphasis on improved accuracy, an SS-19 missile force of perhaps 400 could have the potential for a sophisticated attack, destroying most of the 1,000 Minuteman silo-based ICBMs in the United States, by the early to mid-1980s.

Yet, unaccountably, this potential has been essentially forgotten in the concentration, albeit apparently ineffective, in SALT-2 upon another new Soviet ICBM, the SS-18, successor to the SS-9.

The proposed level under SALT-2 for the SS-18 force is reportedly about twice as high (308 instead of 150) as the Carter administration initially sought as a limit. This unrelaxed level for the SS-18 force, coupled with the lack of effective constraint on the SS-19 force by allowing a total ceiling of 800-850 Soviet ICBMs with MIRVs, stretches the meaning of the term "limitation" and would represent a substantial failure of SALT-2 to accomplish fundamental objectives the United States has hoped for nearly a decade to achieve in SALT.

### Early Objectives

For perspective, we should recall the principal concerns and objectives of the United States in SALT-1, which began formally in late 1969 and concluded in May 1972 with a treaty sharply limiting deployment and development of antiballistic-missile systems, and an interim (five-year) agreement that set a ceiling on strategic offensive ballistic missile (land and submarine-based) launchers.

Without such recollection, preoccupation with the "political" significance of a new agreement between the superpowers—often viewed as an end in itself—can produce or reinforce amnesia about why we began where we hoped to be in the strategic arms-limitation talks endeavor.

During SALT-1, the United States was especially concerned with continuing deployment of the Soviet SS-9, a force that could eventually be able to destroy a large portion of the Minuteman force, and with ABM programs of both superpowers that, if widely deployed and improved, could reduce the effectiveness of retaliatory, "second-strike" forces and thus erode their ability to deter a first strike and prompt costly and unstable "defense-offense" arms competition.

The principal objectives of the United States in both SALT-1 and 2 were to enhance the stability of mutual deterrence by limiting threats to the survivability and effectiveness of strategic offensive forces, and to constrain the costs of the arms competition.

The 1972 ABM treaty advanced both objectives. However, in the case of strategic offensive forces, we had good reason, as early as 1973-74, to doubt seriously whether these goals had been accomplished by the 1972 agreement.

Less than a year after the signing of SALT-1, the Russians began to flight-test four new ICBMs, a program effort of unprecedented and surprising scope: SS-18 and SS-19, plus SS-16 and SS-17.

The United States had expected some new Soviet ICBMs, and qualitative modernization was ex-

pected permitted and pursued by the United States itself under the interim agreement. The United States had previously overestimated how soon after the United States the Russians would introduce ICBMs with MIRVs.

However, the United States underestimated both the number of new Soviet ICBMs with MIRVs and the number of large warheads per missile. The deployment rate of the new missiles was initially somewhat slower than expected, but accuracy improvements have been faster.

We now have the prospect, recently reaffirmed by Defense Secretary Harold Brown, of yet another new generation of Soviet ICBMs, again at least four, with flight tests beginning perhaps within the next year. It has become very hard to believe that the Russians share our concern with strategic stability, which they reportedly have never even discussed in detail during SALT.

In sum, during SALT-1 only one Soviet ICBM system, the SS-9, posed the destabilizing potential of destroying most of the Minuteman force. Now, unfortunately, there are two—the SS-18 and the SS-19.

Unless a SALT-2 agreement sharply curtails the force levels of both Soviet systems, the agreement will not obviate or significantly delay the need to deal with the problem of growing vulnerability of the Minuteman force, by such means as restrained deployment of a new, much more survivable and powerful ICBM—the MX—recently further deferred in development by the Carter administration. Disregarding the potential of the SS-19 force—already up to a level of more than 150—would facilitate an agreement without serving our future security.

Charles A. Sorrels is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

## Western Allies, South Africa Face Namibia Confrontation

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The United States and its Western allies may soon be in another diplomatic confrontation with South Africa. This time the issue will be Namibia (South-West Africa), the huge, mineral-rich country that South Africa has administered for years but has been told by the United Nations to leave.

Last winter, the United States, Canada, Britain, France and a West Germany headed off a United Nations demand by saying they would try to negotiate independence for Namibia. Representatives of the five have held many sessions with Prime Minister John Vorster and Foreign Minister P. W. Botha of South Africa. At times agreement has seemed close. But now informed diplomats say the prospects are gloomy.

Mr. Botha is due to come to New York next week for one more round of talks with the five. But he is expected to bring with him, too, a form of ultimatum: Unless an internationally acceptable plan is worked out soon, South Africa will proceed with an "internal solution." It will create an independent Namibia on its own terms.

### Curious Creature

For South Africa to let go of the territory, after years of legal and political defiance, sounds like a welcome breakthrough. Mr. Botha will argue that the world should be contented. But a look at the kind of state South Africa would probably declare independent discloses a very curious creature.

Namibia, in the prospective South African plan, would be a state formally divided along ethnic lines. The country's meager population of about 1 million is made up of 11 tribal groups and 100,000 whites. Under the plan, each of these 12 blocks would have an effective veto power, because Parliament could act only by ethnic "consensus."

The plan is reminiscent of the "liberum veto," the rule of unanimity—that crippled the government of Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries. It would be extremely hard, if not impossible, for Namibia to act as a nation. The country would really be a tribal confederation. There would be almost no chance of changing the property and other laws that assure white dominance.

South Africa has even moved to divide the proposed new state's armed forces along ethnic lines. It is creating "regional forces," really tribal armies. Such a system would leave Namibia without an effective national army—and totally dominated by its powerful neighbor, South Africa.

If South Africa does go ahead with its "internal solution," it will promise free elections for a new Namibian government. It will doubtless invite United Nations observers and participation by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the militant group that has been struggling for independence. But Mr. Botha knows that neither SWAPO nor the UN would be likely to take part in such an election.

It would be an election premised on an ethnic constitution that SWAPO rejects, one involving no political figures with a real national base. And SWAPO has reason to wonder about South African promises of political freedom. Just last month, all the party leaders inside Namibia were suddenly arrested, and SWAPO meetings were broken up by thugs.

The five Western powers think that South Africa's solution would not really solve the Namibian problem—that guerrilla war would go on and outside intervention threaten. But the five are finding it very difficult to find a better alternative, an internationally acceptable settlement. That requires agreement between South Africa and SWAPO, which fiercely dislike and distrust each other.

If Mr. Vorster is a tough customer in diplomatic negotiations, SWAPO can also be inflexible. Its leader, Sam Nujoma, travels constantly and is often hard to find. He was invited to New York next week with him and Mr. Botha. But at this point it is uncertain that he will come, or indeed that the meetings will be held.

### Progress Made

Despite the difficulties, the five have in fact made a great deal of progress in the last year. South Africa has accepted the idea of independence, universal suffrage and a United Nations role. SWAPO has given up the claim that it would just take over without a vote; it has accepted elections and a transition under the present administrative structure.

The chief remaining points of difference concern conditions for the African troops. Mr. Vorster wants to keep 3,000 men in Namibia, many of them near the Angolan border, in population centers where they make it difficult to elect. So far SWAPO is demanding that all be withdrawn.

Logically, compromise ought to be possible on the last issues, but the mood seems to be turning sour. A year ago it looked as though Mr. Vorster had decided to get rid of Namibia on terms that would ease international pressure against South Africa. Now he may have decided to defy the world on this issue as on his country's racism. If so, another confrontation is ahead.

## Troubled, Violent Italy: A Nation on the Brink

By Rosario Romeo and George Urban

THE following interview, which originated with Radio Free Europe, is excerpted from *The Washington Review of Strategic and International Studies*, a quarterly published by Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. Rosario Romeo is professor of history at the University of Rome and author of several books on Italian history. George Urban, a scholar and journalist, is editor of the book *"Détente,"* published in Britain. The article is reprinted from *The New York Times*.

George Urban: Wouldn't you say that Italy is, by virtue of the temperament of the people and the conservatism of her institutions, in a state of permanent but far from malignant, much less bloodthirsty, civil war? Rosario Romeo: I would hesitate to describe our situation as civil war even in the benign sense in which you have tried to depict it, but it is certainly true that we are always on the brink of precipitating a serious crisis. Why this is so is something very hard to understand if you are an American or even a Briton.

In Italy the difference between having (Enrico) Berlinguer (head of the Communist party) and a Christian Democrat at the head of the government is a matter heavy with consequences for the entire future of the state and the nation.

I know Americans who think the Italians exaggerate, that the (Communist party) is really a Social Democratic party, that there would be nothing very terrible in having Berlinguer as prime minister, and so on. But this is misreading our situation. Since the 1968 upheavals in France and Italy, our country has never returned to normalcy. We are suffering from what could be described, with some exaggeration, as a permanent general strike.

Threat of Violence There is continuous agitation at the schools, universities, railways, airports, post offices, in the press, and in the factories. And the strikes are more and more often elicited by violence and the threat of violence. Our economic life, civil security and international position have all been deeply affected.

You have to live in Italy to get the full measure of this: It has become practically impossible to manage public institutions or private enterprise, because the legitimacy of all authority has been challenged and defeated. We have examples of this every day. At the moment we are suffering from the suspension of the law in favor of terrorism.

There are two principal left-wing terrorist groups in Italy: the Red Brigades in the north and the Proletarian Armed Groups in the south. Some members of these groups have been arrested and put on trial in Turin and Naples. But when the arrested men's colleagues began attacking the police and the judges, the trials were halted and no more arrests followed.

The terror is being successful—both the judiciary and the police are frightened of being shot in the streets, as some have been. The most recent (May, 1977) example of the defeat of the law has been the abandonment of the trial of a group of Red Guard terrorists in Turin. The intimidating effect of threats and recent murders has been so thorough that no jury could be found to sit at the trial.

### Books Destroyed

Or take another kind of disorder. You have no doubt read in the Italian papers that so-called "young protection committees" have up to now at the University of Milan. They occupied the university, stopped all teaching and research, and went on a rampage, destroying books, documents, scientific instruments, as well as wrecking the premises. The rector did not call in the police, and when asked why, he said he was anxious to avoid more serious incidents, which might have included loss of life.

And you could see what he meant: When you call in the police to expel young people armed with iron bars, knives and Molotov cocktails, the possibility of someone being killed or injured can never be ruled out—it has happened in the past—and if a student gets killed, the rector is held responsible, for wasn't he the one who had called for police protection?

At that point, up goes the cry in every radio and television program and in every newspaper in the land that the university teachers do not understand the young—and look what has hap-

pened: They've caused the death of a student! There then follows an emotion-packed funeral which thousands attend, and the sight of which on the television screen further magnifies the demand for the rector's head. The rector is, by now, completely alone. The political ruling class have disowned him. In fact they reinforce the charge that he alone was responsible. Can you blame the rector for refusing to assert his authority?

### The Irony

The irony is that in our late round of troubles the extreme left has started armed attacks on members of the Communist party and the Communist press is calling for police protection. An while this is going on, Berlinguer continues to demand power for his party on the grounds that "without the Communist party it is impossible to govern Italy."

So when Americans tell us that the Italian Communists are Social Democrats or social reformers, we tend not to be completely agreeable. I have given up trying to explain Italian politics to Americans.

Urban: I am strongly, and perhaps wrongly, under the influence of the basic good nature and optimism of Italians who somehow take the heat out of or at any rate corrupt, the extremism of any Italian politics party.

Romeo: I have heard this argument before and I'm far from certain that it is true. What is this great humanity of the Italians? Italy is, and has always been, a country of violence. Some of the most famous assassins in world literature are Italians, usually imported from their skills. There are cities in Italy today where murder is an everyday occurrence.

Only yesterday I was talking to a former student of mine who is now a member of the regional government of Calabria. "There are 2 million people in Calabria," he said, "of whom only 30,000 have gone to school, and we these have no work commensurate with their qualifications. One of the results is that any one with a little money in the bank is exposed to blackmail; you are a shopkeeper or a lawyer or a doctor or anyone suspects of having savings, you are made to pay protection money if you want to stay in business. If you are known to be rich, your chances of being kidnapped are released only against large sums of money are high. The situation is completely out of hand."

### "Triangle of Death"

Where, I ask you, is the exceptional wisdom and humanity of the Italians? In Lombardy and Piedmont, for some years after the war, criminality was rampant. In Emilia there was a "triangle of death," composed of the cities of Reggio, Parma and Bologna, where the concentration of landowners and capitalists for reasons no other than their "class" was a common feature of life. These were all Communist strongholds. Even now, if you go to Turin or Milan or some of the other large industrial centers, the atmosphere is so thick with political hatred that you can almost touch it with your hands. And you say the Italians are kindly folk?

Naturally, there is good and bad in every nation. There is a bit of the brute in all of us as well as some faint glimmers of the gentle Jesus. But to say that the Italians have a knack for sticking their noses and letting reason prevail, that is an old trick that is used to make peace but one is enough to make war.

### Sluggish Majority

Of course in Italy, as elsewhere, the man in the street is a good-natured fellow. He is happiest when he is left alone for his concerns are a small, roof over his head, a satisfactory sexual life, and the odd weekend at the seaside. But it isn't this sluggish majority that makes things tick in history. The Fascists weren't the majority of the Italian people, but they took power, and it was very easy to say to "them," "Molotov cocktails, the possibility of someone being killed or injured can never be ruled out—it has happened in the past—and if a student gets killed, the rector is held responsible, for wasn't he the one who had called for police protection?"

Today, again, we have a determined minority waiting in the wings to exploit the first turbulence in our political, economic or social equilibrium. And if this were to happen I would not wish that civil strife could be avoided.

## Letters

Elihu Burritt

For value for money in humor your paper is without equal

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

(especially the complimentary copy from Air France). Only a mediocrity (sic) named Briton, a postman to boot, one Mr. Fuzens, could ask every American tourist to make "Who was Elihu Burritt?" and ask the IRT "Has the Learned Blacksmith been forgotten?" (IRT, Jan. 6). You, learned sir, gave him seventeen lines of reply. Any other editor would have said "Yes." I look forward to Fifty Years Ago of 2028, when you ask, "Who was Fred Fuzens?"

NIGEL WILLIAMS.

Copenhagen.

Editor's Note: Who is Nigel Williams?







## FASHION

## From Bustle to Miniskirt

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 9 (IHT).—Ernestine Carter's recently published "The Changing World of Fashion" is as decorative as it is informative. Mrs. Carter's book, her third, is a panoramic view of fashion in this century and covers every major trend, from bustle to miniskirt.

For many years, Mrs. Carter, whose career started at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, covered fashion for the Sunday Times of London, where, to quote Diana Vreeland's introduction to the book, "her clear point of view and trenchant prose made her reports refreshing to read and absorbing."

The book is handsomely illustrated, with the oldest documents often the best. The portraits of Elsa Schiaparelli, by Cecil Beaton, and Mrs. Reginald Fellows, by Baron de Meyer, are arresting. Eric's fashion sketch for Henri Bendel, dated 1916, also leaves the work of contemporary fashion illustrators well behind.

Sense of Humor  
Magazines, such as *La Vie Parisienne* and *La Gazette du Bon Ton*, had a freshness and a sense of humor often sadly lacking in today's publications.

The book also emphasizes the relationship between art and fashion, which started around 1910 and reached its peak in the 1920s. That's when Sonia Delaunay translated abstract art into fabrics and Giacometti designed buttons for Schiaparelli. In 1911, Leon Bakst created costumes for the Ballets Russes that would eventually mark a dramatic change in fashion.

In contrast, the love affair between art and fashion in recent years has been only skin-deep

and often appears as a cheap publicity stunt.

Trends, such as the pop-printed T-shirts or the short-lived Mondrian look launched by Saint Laurent, have little, if any, relation to the serious, earnest collaboration of artists and designers during the '20s.

When it comes to the text, there is no question that Mrs. Carter also knows her subject inside out. For many years Mrs. Carter, tiny, white-gloved and crisp-linen-clad, was sure to be where the fashion action was.

American-born (but married to an Englishman), Mrs. Carter took an ardent and early interest in the new breed of English designers and was their most articulate supporter—a role that won her an OBE.

## Three Chapters

She also faithfully followed Paris, Rome and New York, and in three chapters, "Where America Leads," "When Paris Rules," and "When London Swings," she underlines the way she saw the fashion cookie crumble.

"When Paris Rules" retraces the declining role of haute couture but grants that "although Paris no longer rules, to succeed there is still the ultimate accolade, as Valentino's decision in 1974 to quit Milan and show his ready-to-wear only in Paris testifies."

In between, Mrs. Carter explains haute couture and "lines the major Paris couturiers—Poiré, who changed the shape of women," Chanel, "who changed the shape of fashion," Balenciaga, "as exclusive as Garbo," and the great classicists, Vionnet and Madame Grès.

Today's Yves Saint Laurent has Mrs. Carter fascinated but puzzled: "YSL has a great sense of drama, a fantastic talent for accessorizing, but is what he is

*La Gazette du Bon Ton* makes gentle fun of plumed-laden hats in 1922 (from "The Changing World of Fashion").

doing fashion, theater or folklore?"

"Where America Leads" is a comprehensive study of the economy of the U.S. market, where, in 1975, "women's fashion alone accounted for \$12 billion."

*Femmes Fatales*

She also has a fascinating page on the influence of Hollywood's femme fatales—Pola Negri, Gloria Swanson and Garbo. "The bandage and tight-fitting cloche hats . . . and heavily made-up eyes were copied by those who

fancied themselves to be hot stuff."

"When London Swings" gives a lot of room to establishment. "By Appointment to the Queen," designers such as Norman Hartnell and Hardy Amies, but it also recognizes the fun and excitement brought by such designers as Mary Quant, "who was the first to understand and create a look for a new generation."

According to Mrs. Carter, it was American journalist John Crosby who coined the phrase, "Swinging



## WAVERLEY ROOT

## Lamprey of Ancients and Moderns

THE lamprey does not loom large in the American lander. Indeed, it does not, so far as I know, enter it at all. Americans thus miss one of the world's greatest dishes, *lampreio à la bordelaise* (lamprey, Bordeaux style), of which the famous French gourmet Curnonsky wrote, "Nothing can surpass Bordeaux lamprey in red wine."

An important ingredient which he failed to mention is leeks. Leeks seem to have a natural affinity for lamprey flesh. The combination produces what looks on the plate like a rather unappetizing mess, but the first taste will cause you to forget its appearance.

"The flesh is fat and delicate," Elizabeth David wrote in her "Tallan Road," and it is never more delicate than in this Bordeaux dish, which according to legend was invented by the 4th-century poet Ausonius, a native of Bordeaux. It is still very much a Bordeaux dish, made in the spring when the lampreys swim up the estuary of the Gironde to spawn.

If you ask Parisians today if they like lamprey, you are likely to be met with a blank stare. I know of only three Paris restaurants which serve it, and they are all operated by men from the Bordeaux area. But lampreys are hard to come by in Paris. Dishes which seem to be just as good as lamprey, so there is no reason why you cannot sample it if you can find a food shop specializing in selected foods.

Great Lakes  
It might seem a little curious that America has not discovered the lamprey, for there are lampreys in the Great Lakes. They are reported to be inedible. I don't know why they should be, for of the 28 recognized species of lamprey (of which 19 are found in North America) three are edible, and the tastiest of the three is the sea lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*, which is precisely the one which inhabits the Great Lakes. This is the one from which lamprey, Bordeaux style, is made, too.

The word "sea" in its name is not a misnomer, but it comes into fresh water to spawn. It was already present in Lake Ontario in the post-glacial period, when that lake was still a gulf of the ocean, but was prevented by Niagara Falls from penetrating further until the Welland Canal was opened, when it reached the other lakes, possibly by clinging to the hulls of ships, which it often does, being equipped with a mouth which is essentially a sucker.

The explanation given for the alleged inedibility of Great Lakes lampreys is that the breeding rhythm of lampreys in the lakes differs from that of those which spend most of their lives in the sea, and the lamprey, like the eel, which it resembles, degenerates at spawning time, causing changes in the flesh which make it unpalatable. I should think, nevertheless, that lampreys taken before this degeneration sets in, as they are in Bordeaux, ought to be good eating on one side of the Atlantic or the other.

Avoiding lampreys is understandable, for they are not much fun to handle. To begin with, most lamprey dishes are served, which means that the blinder in their sauce is their own blood, so they must be bought alive and killed by the cook. Many housewives have little taste for handling a creature which Tobias Smollet described as "a very ugly animal of the eel species, which might pass for a serpent," and the lamprey has, other drawbacks, too.

Other Drawbacks  
It is covered with slime from which seems to be an oversupply of glands planted thickly in its skin. The slime has an antiseptic

effect for the animal, but it has to be cleaned away by the cook, a task all the more repugnant since the lamprey has no scales. It also has to be skinned, but at least it is easier to skin a lamprey than an eel. The only real break the lamprey gives the hapless housewife is that it has no bones. Its skeleton consists of a primitive spine of cartilage, which is easily removed.

The lamprey is a vampire for other fish. It has no jaws, but its circular mouth, or sucker, is studded with teeth, up to 125 of them. It feeds on the blood of the fish, which it locates by a sense of smell so acute that if a glass of water from an aquarium containing fish is poured into a tank of lampreys, they will start casting about in search of the prey whose odor they have perceived.

The sucker has other uses. A lamprey swimming upstream to spawn passes dams and other barriers in a fashion less spectacular than the leaps of salmon, but probably just as exhausting. It fixes itself to the obstacle by its sucker and inches its way to the top. It also hangs onto stones at the bottom of swift-running streams, for it is a poor swimmer. This accounts for its scientific name: *Petromyzon* is Greek for "stonesucker."

Older Times  
Lamprey was much eaten in older times, beginning with that of the ancients; the Romans ate lamprey, but they also ate moray, and most of the legends told of lampreys in Roman times actually refer to morays—that they kept them as pets, adorned them with jewels.

Horace was speaking of the real lamprey when he wrote that knights and patricians dined on them. The best, Athenaeus noted,

came from Sicily. And in the time of the Emperor Vitellius, lamprey rice and milt were considered great delicacies. (They still are by the limited number of persons able to have access to them.)

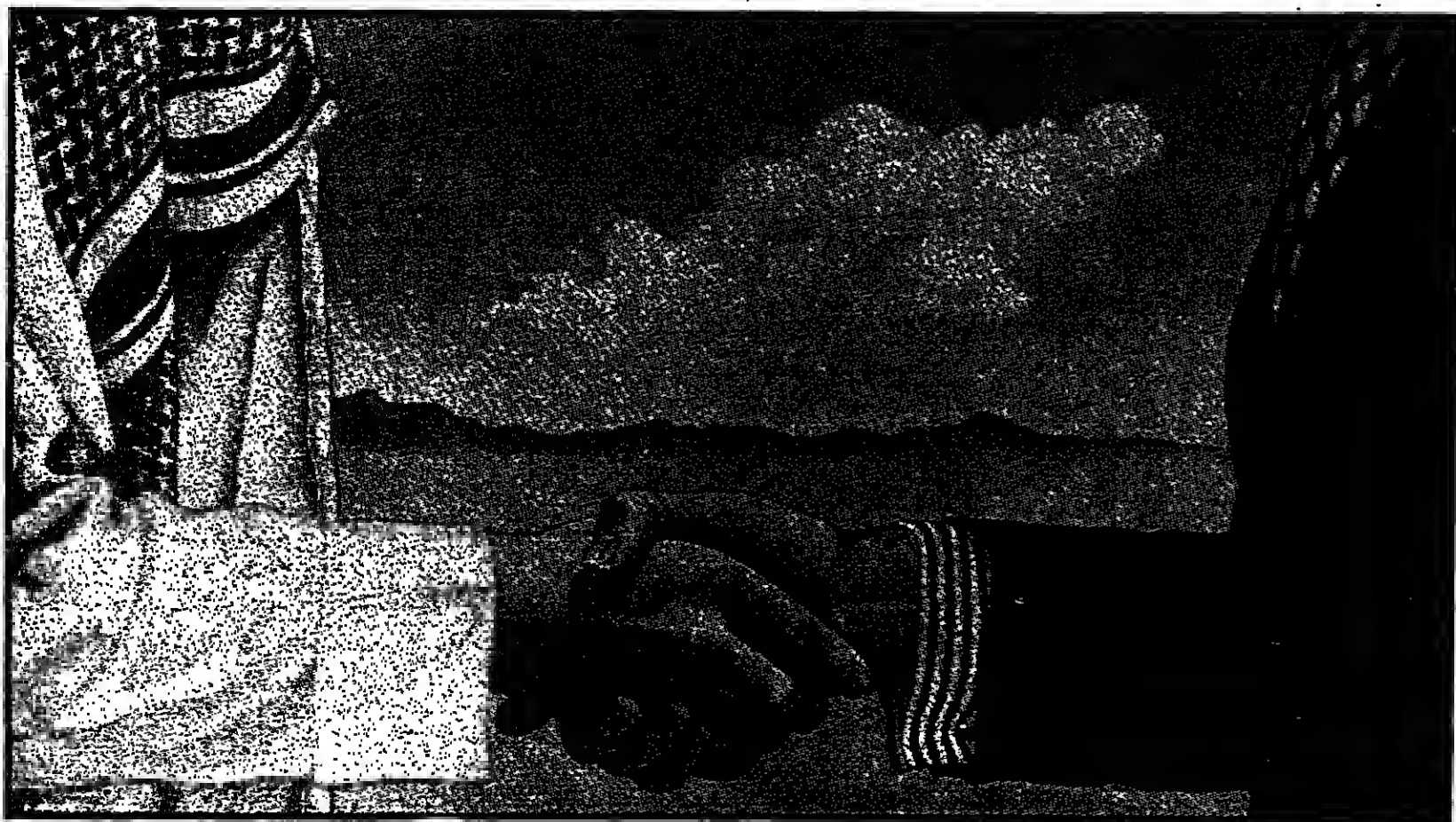
In Germany, where lamprey used to come up the Rhine (pollution has stopped this now), they made a favorite stew in the Middle Ages. It is on record as having been eaten in Italy in the 13th century, and Plinius, in his 16th-century cookbook, approached the popes and nobles of Rome for paying 30 gold pieces each for lampreys. They were less expensive in France, where Philip the Bold made an annual present of a lamprey to his confessor, and when no lamprey was available, gave him 45 silver sous instead.

England was once a great consumer of lampreys. It was a traditional Easter dish for English kings. Henry I and John are both reported to have died of a surfeit of lampreys, which seems to have been true in the case of Henry I, who overindulged in lamprey pie in Elbeuf, Normandy. But there is doubt about King John, who did indeed die of indigestion but, it appears, after a meal of ale and peaches, which were probably unripe—unless he was poisoned, as he richly deserved to be; a monkish chronicler said he was, by the picturesque if ineffectual method of steeping a toad in his ale.

Queen Elizabeth I called lamprey "one of my passions," and Queen Elizabeth II eats lamprey at least once a year, when she receives for Christmas Eve a traditional present from the city of Gloucester of its oldest and most famous specialty, lamprey patty.

(c) 1977 Waverley Root.

## What makes two into one?



The Arab world is the richer for a new and powerful bank, the Albank Alsaudi Alhollandi. As the name suggests the Saudi and the Dutch have joined forces to create a new bank. This marriage of Dutch international banking expertise and Arab wisdom and influence promises to bring many benefits to Saudi Arabia.

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## OPERA ON TV

## Aural Delight Makes Up For Visual Exasperation

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 9 (IHT).—The Eurovision telecast of Verdi's "Don Carlos" live from La Scala in Milan Saturday night offered listeners here a choice between BBC-TV 2 and BBC Radio 3, the latter a simultaneous transmission in stereo. Those with their radio speakers flanking the television set could, of course, have both.

Those who opted for radio, as it turned out, had the best of the evening, and not only because of the superior sound. They could enjoy a splendid musical performance with glorious singing by Placido Domingo, Elena Obraztsova, Margaret Price, Renato Bruson and Yevgeny Nesterenko, superbly supported by La Scala's orchestra under Claudio Abbado, without the visual annoyances provided by the staging of Luca Ronconi, the designs of Luciano Damiani and the management of the cameras by Mario Confi.

Coming so soon after the BBC's exemplary New Year's Eve telecast of "Die Fledermaus," it came as a shock to see so much going so wrong. Camera distances were either too short or too long; distant shots were invariably blurry; the changes from one camera to

another were restless and arbitrary, and the color prevally greenish.

Not was the staging any help to the television director, with the chorus mostly confined to the rear of the stage and effectively out of camera range. And there were further annoyances that had nothing to do with television, especially the monumental props that kept turning up and disappearing in the oddest places, most notably a ubiquitous tomb of Charles V that even occupied the center of Don Carlos's prison cell.

But visual exasperation was richly compensated by aural delight. Everyone sang well, and Domingo, Obraztsova (a truly great Eboli), Nesterenko and Bruson considerably better than that Obraztsova's "o don fatale," Nesterenko's "Ella giunni mal" and Bruson's "Per me e giunni" will not soon be forgotten.

This was the most complete version of "Don Carlos" ever given, running 4 1/2 hours, and there's not much to be said for it. The inclusion of the formerly deleted Fontainebleau act (looking here as if it had been shot on the moon), especially makes it a haul to that glorious Act IV.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

## U.K. Judge Faces Protest for Stand On Racist Terms

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Trouble erupted today in the courtroom of a judge who said that it is not unlawful to use the words "niggers, wops and coons" at a public meeting.

Soon after court began this morning, Paul Holborow, secretary of the Anti-Nazi League, sprang up, shouting at Judge Neil McKinnon that "there is no justice for black people in this country."

Mr. Holborow, 29, was dragged from the courtroom and then joined 30 friends picketing outside the Old Bailey, London's chief criminal court.

There has been a storm of protest against Judge McKinnon since last Friday, when a rightist party leader who had used the terms "niggers, wops and coons" at a political meeting was cleared by a jury of finding racist hatred.

Judge McKinnon told the jury that much of the evidence against the rightist was "rubbish" and vague. He also said the words in themselves were not unlawful.

"Goland-Pelées-Mélanide" is the title of a new ballet that was given its first performance Jan. 7 by the Frankfurt Ballet, with choreography by Fred Howard, the company's new director and chief choreographer, and sets and costumes by Filippo Sarajed. The music for the ballet includes Debussy's "Children's Corner," played by the pianist Silvia Nakhel, the same composer's three "Nocturnes" for orchestra and Schoenberg's "Pelleas und Melisande" with David Pinner de Villiers and Michael Glickel, the Frankfurt music director, conducting. The principal dancers are Silvia Nakhel, Raimondo Fomoni, James Saunders, Tracie Campbell and Ika Doube. Later performances are scheduled for Jan. 12, 15, 21 and 22. An Arnold Schoenberg exhibition also will be inaugurated Jan. 7 in the foyer of the Frankfurt Opera, where it will open daily an hour before performance time.

Katie Ricciarelli and Jose Carreras will sing the principal parts in a production of Puccini's "La Bohème" Jan. 13 and 15 at the Nite Opera, conducted by Antonio de Almeida, staged by Léon Ferry and designed by Jean Blancou, followed on Jan. 20 and 22 by the same composers' "Madama Butterfly" with Yasuko Hayashi and Amedeo Zamboni in the principal roles and Jean-Marc Cocheau conducting.

After new productions this season in Hamburg and Düsseldorf, Richard Strauss's "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" will have another new staging Jan. 24 at the Grand Théâtre in Geneva, with Hans Stein conducting, Jean-Claude Riber as stage director, and with sets and costumes by Josef Svoboda and Jarmila Kuncova. The cast will be headed by Eva Marton as the Empress, Joy Melville as Barak's wife, Ruth Hesse as the Nurse, the young Finnish tenor Matti Kestü as the Emperor and Laila Roar as Barak. Performances also are scheduled for Jan. 26, 28, 30 and Feb. 1 and 6.

## Auction to Aid Corbusier Church

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP).—An auction sale of works donated by contemporary artists will be held at the Pompidou Cultural Center here Feb. 25 to raise funds to finish the church at Firminy, the last creation of the architect Le Corbusier.

He finished the plans for the building in central France in 1963 and worked on the construction until his death in August, 1965. Only about one-third of the church was completed before work stopped shortly after his death. Construction resumed last September but 23 million francs is still needed to complete the work.

Le Corbusier also designed a cultural center, stadium, housing units and a school for the town. Artists who have contributed works include Joan Miró, Yayoi Kusama, Leonard Pini and Dubuffet.

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**Dollar Gains  
After Fed Acts  
On Loan Rate****U.S. Seen Showing  
It Will Back Currency**

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—The surprise decision by the Federal Reserve Board late Friday to raise the discount rate to 6.5 from 6 per cent gave the dollar the designed boost on the foreign exchange market today.

The Fed said the increase of the discount rate was taken to help shore up a weakened dollar that "constitutes a threat to orderly expansion."

The Fed followed up the action today in its open market operations by tightening credit and pushing up its target rate on federal funds above the presumed 8.5 per cent that previously prevailed.

The funds rate is the key element in the Fed's direction of domestic interest rates.

Dealers said there was little or no justification for an increase in the funds rate on domestic economic considerations. They said the market believes the action aims to firm the dollar and convince the foreign exchange market that the joint Fed-Treasury plan announced last week was not an empty gesture.

The Bundesbank contributed to the dollar's recovery today by "making its presence known" in the foreign exchange market, dealers at several banks said. While the West German central bank bought only \$18 million at the Frankfurt fixing, its determination to steady the dollar was enough of a psychological prop as to require few dollar purchases, one dealer said.

However, several dealers remained skeptical that higher U.S. interest rates and more active support by the central banks would be sufficient to turn around the dollar's recent downward course. They pointed to the need for a reduction in the U.S. trade deficit, including a formal U.S. energy policy, before the dollar could stage any meaningful recovery.

In Frankfurt, the dollar ended the day at 2.1400 Deutsche marks, up from 2.1380 on Friday, but below its midday high of 2.15 DM. It fell against sterling, however, which closed at \$1.188 compared to \$1.1912 Friday.

In Zurich and Paris the dollar sagged and in Amsterdam it was neutral. The dollar closed at 2.026 Swiss francs, down from 2.02125 francs Friday. It was quoted at 4.7125 French francs, down from 4.7325 francs Friday. Against the guilder, it was unchanged at 2.2975.

**Central Bankers Meet**

BASEL, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Central bank governors welcomed the latest U.S. measures to support the dollar as representing "progress toward stabilizing foreign exchange markets, central bank sources said today.

But the governors, at their monthly meeting at the Bank for International Settlements, agreed a longer-term solution to the problems of the dollar lies in reducing the huge U.S. trade and current-account deficits.

Outgoing Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, who attended the meeting, said a report he will resign as a member of the Fed board is "premature."

The Washington Post reported (HT Jan. 8) that Mr. Burns plans to resign at the end of this month.

Although he has been replaced as Fed chairman by William Miller, Mr. Burns could remain a member.

**EEC Prices Rise 0.7%**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—The average of consumer prices in the European Economic Community states in November was 0.7 per cent from October and about 9 per cent in a year, compared with respective October rises of 0.8 per cent and 10.3 per cent, figures of Eurostat, the EEC statistics office, showed.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Vickers Puts Price on Nationalization**

Government compensation to Vickers Ltd. for the nationalization of its aircraft and shipbuilding interests should total at least \$150 million, a company spokesman says. Industry estimates of the sum have ranged from \$20 million to \$200 million. Negotiations between the government and company should begin after a payment on account has been made, probably early next month. Compensation to other nationalized aircraft and shipbuilding firms was paid on the basis of the average midweek price of shares over the six months ending Sept. 1, 1973. However, as the Vickers interests, including a half share in British Aircraft Corp., had no separate quote the basis for compensation has to be agreed with the government. A Vickers spokesman says the compensation would be used to replace lost earnings by acquiring new businesses and developing existing ones.

**Mitsubishi Boosts Singapore TV Unit**

Mitsubishi Electric's 50-per-cent-owned Singapore subsidiary has built a new factory to increase production of black-and-white and color televisions for the domestic market and export to other Asian countries. The factory was designed to be able to increase production 50 per cent to 7,500 sets a month. High wage and material costs in Japan and the yen's appreciation have made exports from Japan more expensive, the company says.

**Kaufman & Broad Profits Climb**

Kaufman & Broad expects to report that net income for the fiscal fourth quarter, ended Nov. 30, rose about 29 per cent to a record \$8.3 million, on 40 cents a share, from \$4.9 million, or 30 cents a share, a year earlier. Ed Broad, chairman, forecasts that the home-building and life-insurance concerns will report its second best year for fiscal 1977 and that fiscal 1978 "provides an opportunity to set an all-time earnings record, surpassing 1973's record \$11.8 million." Fiscal 1977 earnings rose about 69 per cent to about \$15.5 million, or 95 cents a share, from \$9.2 million, or 54 cents a share, a year earlier, he estimates. Revenue rose to a record \$842 million from \$563.3 million the year earlier, he adds.

**Field in Talks With B. Altman**

Marshall Field, the Chicago department store chain that is locked in a takeover fight with Carter Hawley Hale Stores of Los Angeles, is itself seeking to acquire B. Altman, one of New York's leading retailers, according to trade reports. The talks, according to sources close to both companies, do not represent an effort by the Chicago concern to counteract the Carter Hawley bid. They follow an expansion program intended by Marshall Field's board to spread the company's present market beyond the Midwest and Pacific Northwest.

**Loss-Making Areas a Special Target****Leyland Revamping to Halt Falling Sales**

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—British Leyland is pressing ahead with a major shake-up in an attempt to halt the declining fortunes of the state-owned car company.

In a message sent to the 130,000 employees in the company's car division late last week, Leyland chairman Michael Edwards said, "a great deal of work is going on at all levels concerning the company's model policy, manning levels and the future of loss-making areas both at home and abroad."

Mr. Edwards said the loss-making areas were "being given special attention. This is a clear responsibility of any commercial management team, for if we don't

stop cash flowing out, the company will never be able to recover from its current unstable situation," he said.

Since Mr. Edwards resigned as Chrysler Group chief executive in late October to become Leyland chairman and chief executive, the major changes at the auto company have been among top management.

The previous chief executive, Alex Park, and Derek Whitaker, managing director of the car division, have both announced that they are leaving the company. They were the two most important men at Leyland after Mr. Edwards, and it is expected that several other high level executives will also be resigning shortly.

**Japan-U.S. Accord Expected**

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—A Japanese government minister today asserted that Japan and the United States are about to solve their lingering trade dispute, which has heightened international

trading tensions and helped weaken the dollar.

"It has become certain that temporary economic friction between Japan and the United States will come to an end," External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Uekida told a press conference here after meeting U.S. Deputy Special Trade Negotiator Alan Wolff.

Mr. Wolff had just ended his first round of talks with Japanese officials, paving the way for a meeting between Premier Takeo Fukuda and U.S. Special Trade Negotiator Robert Strauss on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Uekida, who will also meet Mr. Strauss, said both sides would work on a joint communiqué to be issued after the talks. He added that Washington was seeking a statement dramatic enough to check protectionist moves in the United States.

He said, without elaborating, that Washington appeared to be calling on Japan to "positively liberalize" its import markets.

The talks follow U.S. demands that Japan cut its bilateral trade surplus, which officials here said reached \$7.3 billion in the first 11 months of last year compared with \$5.3 billion for the whole of 1976.

The U.S. side today renewed demands that Japan achieve its 7-per-cent economic growth target for the year starting in April, turn its current-account surplus into deficit, and increase imports of farm products, informed sources said.

Government sources said before the talks started that Japan would seek a pledge that the United States would defend the dollar on foreign exchange markets and maintain the principle of free trade.

Although Leyland may end up with a slight profit for all 1977, last year was one of the worst in the company's checkered history and the outlook for 1978 is far from encouraging.

Leyland 1977 passenger car sales in Britain dropped by over 15,000 to about 320,000, or less than one quarter of the domestic market as Ford Motor of Britain, took over as market leader.

It was the first time since Leyland was formed by a series of mergers in the late 1960s that the company was not the top seller in Britain.

One of the reasons for Leyland's declining market share has been continual labor problems at the company's 26 car plants throughout Britain. Some of Leyland's key suppliers, such as Lucas Industries Ltd., have also been hit by lengthy strikes.

Leyland has not come close to meeting production targets of up to 30,000 cars a week. Statistics from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show Leyland output running at about 12,500 cars weekly last year.

Even if production were to increase, there are growing doubts about the popularity of some Leyland models, and the rise of sterling is said to be putting a pinch on the company's previously highly profitable export business.

Mini Still Popular

The Leyland Mini, first introduced in the late 1960s, continues to be popular both at home and abroad—being the company's best seller in Europe, but the company's other small to medium-sized cars have failed to live up to expectations.

British Ford's rescaled Cortina and Escort models outsell Leyland's Allegro and Marina by nearly a 2-to-1 margin in the U.K. market.

In his message to workers, Mr. Edwards said Leyland was modifying its program for a Mini replacement. The company is now expected to continue producing the original Mini, but also introduce in 1980 or 1981 a "Super-Mini" similar to cars such as the Fiat 127, Volkswagen Polo and Ford Fiesta.

In a series of briefings, top Leyland officials have also made it clear that the company may decide to close the Speke Plant which assembles the TR7 sports car.

Production of the car has been halted since the first half of November due to an unofficial strike of 2,000 workers protesting manning levels and productivity schedules.

**U.S. Seeking  
To Limit Bank  
Loans Abroad****Also Urges More Data  
On Foreign Borrowers**

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The controller of the currency proposed yesterday a formal interpretation of the law that places a limit on bank lending to foreign governments, their agencies and state-controlled entities.

The proposal by John Kohn, whose agency regulates 4,700 nationally chartered banks, could make it more difficult for some foreign governments, especially those with mixed economies—capitalist and state-controlled—to acquire loans from U.S. commercial banks.

In addition, the interpretation would require banks to collect far more information about foreign loan recipients than many national banks now maintain.

Although the proposal merely formalizes what the controller's office has been advising national banks on an individual basis for the past two years, the interpretation will probably spark great interest in financial circles and on Capitol Hill, where the "law" in regulation" of bank lending abroad has met with increasing criticism.

Under existing law, a national bank generally cannot lend more than 10 per cent of its total capital to any single borrower. However, banks have often considered government agencies and state-controlled entities as separate borrowers, independent from the borrowing central government.

In this way, some banks have been able to avoid the 10-per-cent lending limit.

The proposed interpretation would establish a "means and purpose" test to determine whether each foreign agency should be treated as a separate client or part of the central government, for borrowing purposes.

Specifically, loans to foreign governments and their entities would be considered by bank regulators unless the borrower can demonstrate first that it has independent resources and income to pay back the loan and second that the proceeds of the loan will be used for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed.

The interpretation will probably affect lending to nations such as Mexico, Peru, Indonesia, Venezuela, Brazil, and, generally, those others in which the central government is heavily involved in the private sector.

At a background briefing, Mr. Kohn said he did not know what impact the regulation would have on lending to specific countries, that each case would have to be considered independently. However, he added that he was taking the action "to standardize the ground rules and let everyone know what they are."

Sources at the controller's office also indicated that the move was designed to force banks to increase information they collect and maintain on foreign lenders—to "force some discipline into the system," in the words of one official.

**4 to 5 % GNP Growth  
Seen for U.S. in 1978**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The Commerce Department reported yesterday that the real gross national product is likely to grow between 4 and 5 per cent this year, with the rate slowing as the year progresses.

Commerce Department chief economist Courtney Slater said the projected decrease in the growth rate does not incorporate any new stimulative measures, such as tax cuts, that may be proposed by President Carter.

Assuming there are no changes in fiscal policy, the rate of growth this year should reduce the average unemployment rate to 8.5 per cent, while the labor force, total employment and productivity are expected to rise at a slower rate than they did in 1977.

Mrs. Slater said the GNP deflator, considered the best measure of inflation, is expected to rise by about 8 per cent this year, roughly the same as in 1977. The increase in the price of food at the retail level is expected to slow, although gains in other prices may accelerate slightly.

The 15-per-cent increase in the minimum wage, which took effect Jan. 1 plus the increase in social security taxes, will probably prevent the rate of increase in compensation per hour from falling below last year's 8.5 per cent.

**Government Spending**

Mrs. Slater said the public sector will continue to provide an important contribution to growth in real GNP during 1978, with government purchases in constant

dollars expected to increase more rapidly than they did in 1977.

Mrs. Slater said consumer spending and residential construction will provide less of a boost to the economy this year than they did in 1977. An expected slowing in the rise of real personal consumption spending and an increase in the ratio of personal saving to disposable income may tend to dampen the rise in consumer spending.

But, she said, a significant real increase in business fixed investment outlays is expected to continue through 1978, because of the underlying need for modernization and expansion.

**Industrial Outlook**

The Commerce Department also said that the U.S. industrial outlook remains fairly optimistic for 1978.

Some industries will have substantial gains during the year, like aerospace, growing by up to 21 per cent in value of shipments, while a modest performance is expected for the auto industry, where shipments are expected to dip by about 1 per cent. The other top 10 industries are expected to show gains of 7 to 12 per cent this year, the department said.

The department said construction spending will rise by about 10 per cent to \$184.5 billion this year, after a 14-per-cent gain in 1977.

The gain in residential housing, which was 31 per cent in 1977, is expected to slow to about 10 per cent, in line with the rest of the construction industry.

**Confidence of Business  
Is Said to Have Fallen**

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The nation's business leaders are less confident than a year ago about the profits outlook for their industries, a Conference Board survey shows.

The survey also said the businessmen continue to express concern about the U.S. economy, with the board's overall measure of business confidence falling to 52 in the fourth quarter from 59 in the third quarter and 71 in the second quarter of 1977.

Asked how they think 1978 net profits in their particular industries will compare with anticipated 1977 earnings, only 46 per cent of the executives surveyed said they see improved profits in the current year, down from 66 per cent in a survey conducted in the fall of 1977.

The board's confidence measure is based on quarterly surveys of more than 1,500 chief executive officers of U.S. companies of various sizes.

The survey said the executives cited inflation and government policy as the two major factors influencing their profit picture in 1978. The most common inflation fear is that costs will climb faster than selling prices this year and squeeze profit margins, 46 said.

The executives were decidedly less optimistic about the general economy than about prospects for their own industries, the survey indicated.

Between the third and the fourth quarter in 1977, it said, the score for confidence for current economic conditions fell 14 points and confidence in the general outlook dropped 7 points. Appraisal of prospects for the executives' own industries declined by only 2 points, however.

**Consumers Gloomy**

Meanwhile consumer confidence declined in the fourth quarter of 1977, leaving consumer sentiment at its lowest level in almost two years, according to a University of Michigan survey.

It said its index (February 1968 equals 100) of consumer sentiment fell 4.5 points to 83.1 from 87.6 in the third quarter. Economists attributed the decline in confidence to less favorable expectations for improvement in personal finances and general business conditions over the next 12 months.

**Stock Prices  
Plunge for  
5th Session****Fed Action Raises  
Interest-Rate Fears**

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (HT).—Stock prices plunged across the board for the fifth session in a row today, reflecting mounting investor concern over rising interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 8.93 points to 784.54. It was off 8.06 at 3 p.m.

Some 1,235 issues declined with about 275 showing gains. Volume totaled 27.33 million shares compared with 26.15 million yesterday.

The sell-off began immediately after the opening bell, with investors responding to the Federal Reserve Board's decision announced late Friday to lift the discount rate by one half of a point to 6 1/2 per cent.

Another signal of a tightening in monetary policy came today, analysts said, when the Fed moved aggressively to drain funds from the banking system.

While the rate boost was designed to depend the dollar in foreign exchange markets, according to the Fed, analysts said investors expressed anxiety over its possible impact on the domestic economic recovery.

On the downside of the actives, American Medicorp, involved in a takeover fight, fell 7 1/2 to 22. General Motors declined 1 1/2 to 59 1/8. Exxon 7 1/8 to 44 3/4. General 1 1/4 to 36 3/8 and Great Western Financial to 20.

Phillips Petroleum, which raised its dividend and projected a 20 per cent earnings growth, declined 3/4 to 38 3/4. Standard Oil of Ohio fell 2 to 68 and Atlantic Richfield 1 1/8 to 47 7/8.

IBM tacked on 1 3/4 to 268 3/4. Could, declined 1 1/4 to 25. Cooper Laboratories 1 7/8 to 42 1/8. Cummins Engine 1 1/8 to 38 3/4. United Technologies 1 1/8 to 33 1/2 and Monsanto 1 1/8 to 52. ACF Industries was down 2 at 31 1/2.

Stocks were sharply lower on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The Amex index fell 1.92 to 121.13.

**Swiss Price Index Up**

BERN, Jan. 9 (AP).—Switzerland registered the Western world's lowest inflation rate in 1977 with an average annual increase of 1.3 per cent in the cost of living index, according to official statistics released today.

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12 Month - Stock									
High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E
NYSE Most Actives									
30	29 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	30	29 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
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71	70 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	71	70 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
72	71 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	72	71 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
73	72 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	73	72 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
74	73 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	74	73 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
75	74 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	75	74 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
76	75 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	76	75 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
77	76 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	77	76 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
78	77 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	78	77 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
79	78 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	79	78 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
80	79 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	80	79 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
81	80 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	81	80 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
82	81 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	82	81 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
83	82 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	83	82 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
84	83 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	84	83 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
85	84 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	85	84 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
86	85 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	86	85 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
87	86 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	87	86 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
88	87 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	88	87 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
89	88 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	89	88 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
90	89 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	90	89 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
91	90 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	91	90 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
92	91 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	92	91 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
93	92 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	93	92 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
94	93 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	94	93 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
95	94 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	95	94 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
96	95 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	96	95 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
97	96 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	97	96 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
98	97 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	98	97 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
99	98 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	99	98 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5
100	99 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5	100	99 1/2	1.00	3.5	8.5

## Market Summary

## NYSE Most Actives

Jan. 9, 1978

Symbol	Price	Change
30	29 1/2	1.00
31	30 1/2	1.00
32	31 1/2	1.00
33	32 1/2	1.00
34	33 1/2	1.00
35	34 1/2	1.00
36	35 1/2	1.00
37	36 1/2	1.00
38	37 1/2	1.00
39	38 1/2	1.00
40	39 1/2	1.00
41	40 1/2	1.00
42	41 1/2	1.00
43	42 1/2	1.00
44	43 1/2	1.00
45	44 1/2	1.00
46	45 1/2	1.00
47	46 1/2	1.00
48	47 1/2	1.00
49	48 1/2	1.00
50	49 1/2	1.00
51	50 1/2	1.00
52	51 1/2	1.00
53	52 1/2	1.00
54	53 1/2	1.00
55	54 1/2	1.00
56	55 1/2	1.00
57	56 1/2	1.00
58	57 1/2	1.00
59	58 1/2	1.00
60	59 1/2	1.00
61	60 1/2	1.00
62	61 1/2	1.00
63	62 1/2	1.00
64	63 1/2	1.00
65	64 1/2	1.00
66	65 1/2	1.00
67	66 1/2	1.00
68	67 1/2	1.00
69	68 1/2	1.00
70	69 1/2	1.00
71	70 1/2	1.00
72	71 1/2	1.00
73	72 1/2	1.00
74	73 1/2	1.00
75	74 1/2	1.00
76	75 1/2	1.00
77	76 1/2	1.00
78	77 1/2	1.00
79	78 1/2	1.00
80	79 1/2	1.00
81	80 1/2	1.00
82	81 1/2	1.00
83	82 1/2	1.00
84	83 1/2	1.00
85	84 1/2	1.00
86	85 1/2	1.00
87	86 1/2	1.00
88	87 1/2	1.00
89	88 1/2	1.00
90	89 1/2	1.00
91	90 1/2	1.00
92	91 1/2	1.00
93	92 1/2	1.00
94	93 1/2	1.00
95	94 1/2	1.00
96	95 1/2	1.00
97	96 1/2	1.00
98	97 1/2	1.00
99	98 1/2	1.00
100	99 1/2	1.00

## Dow Jones Averages

Jan. 9, 1978

Symbol	Price	Change
30	29 1/2	1.00
31	30 1/2	1.00
32	31 1/2	1.00
33	32 1/2	1.00
34	33 1/2	1.00
35	34 1/2	1.00
36	35 1/2	1.00
37	36 1/2	1.00
38	37 1/2	1.00
39	38 1/2	1.00
40	39 1/2	1.00
41	40 1/2	1.00
42	41 1/2	1.00
43	42 1/2	1.00
44	43 1/2	1.00
45	44 1/2	1.00
46	45 1/2	1.00
47	46 1/2	1.00
48	47 1/2	1.00
49	48 1/2	1.00
50	49 1/2	1.00
51	50 1/2	1.00
52	51 1/2	1.00
53	52 1/2	1.00
54	53 1/2	1.00
55	54 1/2	1.00
56	55 1/2	1.00
57	56 1/2	1.00
58	57 1/2	1.00
59	58 1/2	1.00
60	59 1/2	1.00
61	60 1/2	1.00
62	61 1/2	1.00
63	62 1/2	1.00
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66	65 1/2	1.00
67	66 1/2	1.00
68	67 1/2	1.00
69	68 1/2	1.00
70	69 1/2	1.00
71	70 1/2	1.00
72	71 1/2	1.00
73	72 1/2	1.00
74	73 1/2	1.00
75	74 1/2	1.00
76	75 1/2	1.00
77	76 1/2	1.00
78	77 1/2	1.00
79	78 1/2	1.00
80	79 1/2	1.00
81	80 1/2	1.00
82	81 1/2	1.00
83	82 1/2	1.00
84	83 1/2	1.00
85	84 1/2	1.00
86	85 1/2	1.00
87	86 1/2	1.00
88	87 1/2	1.00
89	88 1/2	1.00
90	89 1/2	1.00
91	90 1/2	1.00
92	91 1/2	1.00
93	92 1/2	1.00
94	93 1/2	1.00
95	94 1/2	1.00
96	95 1/2	1.00
97	96 1/2	1.00
98	97 1/2	1.00
99	98 1/2	1.00
100	99 1/2	1.00

## Standard &amp; Poor

Jan. 9, 1978

Symbol	Price	Change
30	29 1/2	1.00
31	30 1/2	1.00
32	31 1/2	1.00
33	32 1/2	1.00
34	33 1/2	1.00
35	34 1/2	1.00
36	35 1/2	1.00
37	36 1/2	1.00
38	37 1/2	1.0







# INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

## International Marketing & Sales

Salary Level: c.£ 15,000 p.a.

Our rapidly growing company has become the world's leading supplier of Time Division Multiplex (TDM) equipment for Telex, Telegraph and low speed data transmissions. We sell directly to P.T.s, record carriers and companies throughout the world who operate a public communications network. Our success has come both from an excellent product and talented, technically competent people. Continuing growth has created several openings for:

### REGIONAL SALES MANAGERS

We offer a post located in the U.K. or U.S. requiring 50% international travel, including direct selling, after-sales support, tender preparation. Territories included are the Middle East, Europe, South America and the Far East. Candidates should hold a B.Sc. or B.E. Degree in telecommunications or electronics, be self-confident, have a mature personality and strong verbal skills including multi-lingual ability.

Apply in writing including exhaustive C.V. (curriculum vitae) with detailed description of present post and remuneration to:

**Databit**  
INCORPORATED

AS AN ELECTRONICAL COMPANY, well established in Industrial Banking, and Commercial Applications, with Worldwide Operations, WE ARE OFFERING A SENIOR FINANCIAL POSITION as:

### Director, Finance and Control

for our European operations with headquarters in West Germany.

#### RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Preparation of monthly financial consolidated statements and annual budgets.
- Establishment of internal controls with feedback system.
- General Administration Control.
- Supervision of payroll and purchasing.

#### REQUIREMENTS:

- Many years' experience in a similar position.
- Fluent English and German, together with a knowledge of French.
- Ability to motivate and handle employees.
- The candidate will report directly to the Vice-President Europe and functionally to the Corporate Vice-President Finance and Control

and:

### Director, Contracts and Personnel

For our European Operations with headquarters in West Germany.

#### RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Preparation of purchasing, distributors and OEM agreements.
- Formation of employment contracts together with Union and Management negotiations.
- Handling all legal and patent matters.
- Developing and administering employee benefit programs including pensions.

#### REQUIREMENTS:

- Experience in all above mentioned items.
- Fluent English and German, together with a knowledge of French.
- The candidate will report directly to the Vice-President Europe and functionally to the Corporate Secretary.

WE OFFER excellent compensation and benefit programs and a real opportunity to contribute and grow in a progressive, profitable organization. Submit personal resume and references together with anticipated compensation.

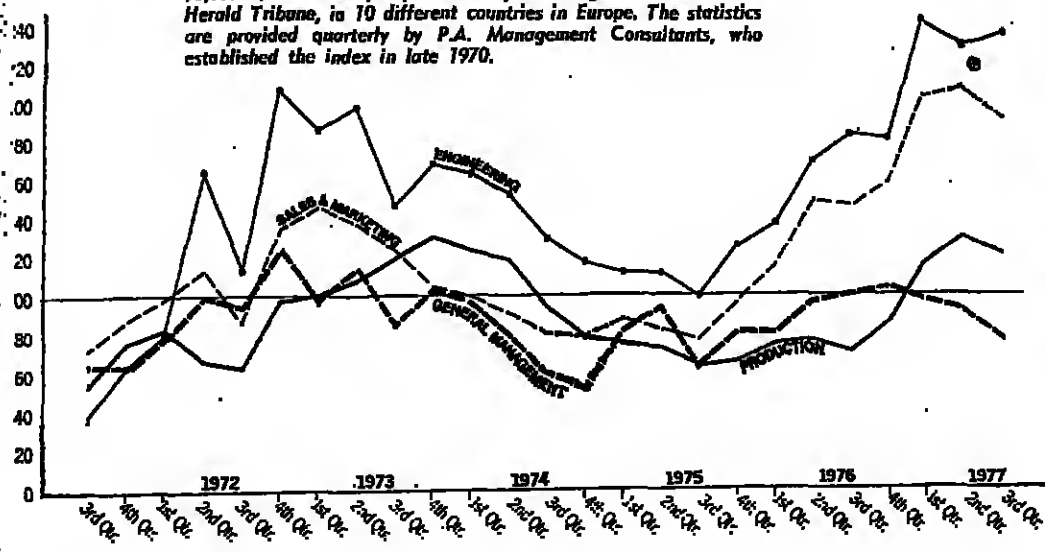
ALL LETTERS WILL BE REPLIED TO.

Contact: Box 1,051, I.H.T., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, Frankfurt, Germany.

## THE "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX"

shows a slight increase in demand for engineering jobs.

The "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" is published by the International Herald Tribune to inform both executives and recruiters of changes in the executive job-offer market throughout Europe. The index measures all executive job-offer advertisements (salaries of \$3,000+) in 23 major publications, including the International Herald Tribune, in 10 different countries in Europe. The statistics are provided quarterly by P.A. Management Consultants, who established the index in late 1970.



The "International Executive Opportunities" appears  
Tuesdays, Thursdays  
& Saturdays

Our client holds an undisputed world leadership in their industry. In Europe alone, they employ over 5000 people. And they are still growing. And their success rate is high because they build on the quality of the people they employ.

To design, implement and provide truly progressive and timely benefit programs, a new position has been created at the European Headquarters in Switzerland for an experienced and professional

## EMPLOYEE BENEFITS MANAGER

responsible for the overall co-ordination of all benefit matters, covering 14 subsidiaries throughout Europe.

In order to succeed in this important function, you bring a minimum of six years in professional benefit consulting, planning and implementation. You are a highly motivated and determined executive, with a proven track record in this specialty, acquired either within a large international organisation, pension management - or life insurance company.

If you identify yourself with this excellent career opportunity, we suggest that you contact us immediately in complete confidence.



ARN & ASSOCIATES  
International Management Developments,  
12 rue du Mont-Blanc, 1201 - Geneva,  
Switzerland. Telephone (022) 31 69 20.

## INTERNATIONAL AREA DIRECTOR

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY to direct the international marketing activities of printing equipment and callouts throughout Europe. This top management position offers the opportunity to build and direct a sales-service organization to serve an established and growing market.

THIS KEY PERSON will report to the General Sales Director for Worldwide at our Corporate Office in the U.S.A. He will be responsible for directing area sales managers and customer service activities in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. His organization will serve a substantial established customer base and be responsible for generating new business.

THE CANDIDATE must be aggressive, self-motivated, with a record of proven and successful sales achievements, experience in capital equipment sales—printing machinery preferred—successful management of salesmen experience, and must be fluent in German and English. A third European language is desirable but not mandatory.

THE COMPENSATION—which includes a good salary and performance oriented incentive payment, plus company car and expenses—will offer the right person ample motivation to accept this challenging and rewarding position. This step may be the most important in his future career development with our company.

We have been marketing in Europe for more than 20 years. Now, we are establishing a subsidiary company in the Federal Republic of Germany to handle its marketing throughout Europe. This creates key opportunities to join a new, yet established company and grow with it.

If you think you can meet the challenge of this exciting opportunity, and if the description fits you, we would very much like to learn more about you. Personal interviews will be arranged for the week of January 16 and 23. Please send your resume with complete background to Bob Dewar at the following address:

DIDDE-GLASER GmbH  
Justinius Strasse 22,  
Am Holzhausenpark,  
6000 Frankfurt 1, Germany.

## Account Management with one of the Gulf's most important international banks. US\$30,000

Gulf International Bank is owned jointly by Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Its potential for growth and development is great (with assets already at \$500m)—and so are the long-term career opportunities for the professional, high calibre Account Managers who will form the team responsible for building up and cultivating strong relationships with potential clients.

There are several openings for university graduates aged 30+ with at least 5 years' experience as an Account Officer with a major bank, ideally a merchant or international bank, and now looking for the next key position. As a member of the Arab regional account management team you will be responsible for handling relationships with large corporations, financial

institutions and public sector agencies in the Arab world. So you must have an extensive knowledge of the area gained through business or living there. Preferably a national of one of the member states, fluency in Arabic would be a major asset. You will be based initially in Bahrain. Salary will be negotiable in the region of US\$30,000.

Accommodation will be provided as will substantial help with educational and medical costs.

Please write initially with a full CV to: A. McLaren, Universal McCann Limited, 18 Howland Street, London W1P 6JQ.



FOR INFORMATION AND COSTS OF ADVERTISING  
IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES SECTION  
CONTACT THE LOCAL OFFICE IN YOUR COUNTRY:

Paris: Max Ferrero  
Tel.: 747.12.65.  
London: Terry Cooper  
Tel.: 242.6593.  
Brussels: Bill Finnerty  
Tel.: 513.57.40.

Amsterdam: Alfons Grim  
Tel.: 7686.66/7686.67.  
Frankfurt: I. Oettinger  
Tel.: 28.3678.  
Louvain: Guy Von Thuyne  
Tel.: 29.58.14.

New York: John Quigley  
Tel.: 752.38.90.  
Rome: Antonio Sambrotta  
Tel.: 679.34.37.  
Madrid: A. Umlauf Sarmiento  
Tel.: 455.21.00.

## WANTED FOR SAUDI ARABIA SENIOR SALES REP.

\* 30-40 years old, European;

\* Business Administration Grad with Marketing Major;

\* LANGUAGES: Perfect English, knowledge of French.

This is senior position. Will have to prospect electromechanical installation and maintenance contracts for Saudi Arabia.

Will have to design and operate result oriented sales program.

He will be posted in JEDDAH/RIYADH. Salary open for negotiations.

Send complete resume with 2 photographs to:  
Mr. ARIF, P.O. Box 1,716, Jeddah.

An internationally-oriented Maritime Company, based in Geneva, requires the services of a

## MARITIME EXECUTIVE

#### Duties:

The duties of the position call for a profound knowledge of ship-broking (candidates should, if possible, be Fellows or Associates of the Institute of Chartered Ship-Brokers, London, or equivalent), ship-management, charters of tankers, bulk-carriers, dry cargo, requiring full financial analysis, sale and purchase of ships and the capacity to handle unusual and complex new projects on a worldwide basis. Willing to travel.

#### Age:

The ideal age would be 30-40 years.

#### Languages:

The official language used in the company is English whilst a good knowledge of French is essential. Additional languages would be an asset.

#### Nationality:

Swiss or holder of a "C" permit.

#### Salary:

A high salary will be paid to the successful candidate of proven record and experience and only applications with such qualifications will be taken into consideration.

Replies together with curriculum vitae, photo and the names and addresses of three references should be sent to:

Cipher X18-118128, Publicitas,  
1211 Geneva 3, Switzerland.

## SUGAR PLANTATION

## TRAINING MANAGER

LEADING INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION is presently developing a large sugar estate in the Côte d'Ivoire as part of the accelerated development of the national sugar industry.

THE COMPANY has an immediate requirement for a qualified Training Manager capable of organizing and directing all staff training and basic management development activities during the present construction phase and continuing through the subsequent operation of the estate.

THE NATURE AND CHALLENGES OF THIS POSITION will require that the successful candidate possess some 10 years' progressively responsible training and supervisory experience, backed by appropriate academic qualifications. RESPONSIBILITIES include planning, organizing, and coordinating all estate training activities from manufacturing operation and agricultural skills, maintenance trades practice, and driver training, to basic management development. A shrewdness approach, problem-solving orientation, teaching skill, and the ability to deal effectively with local personnel are essential. Experience in the sugar or similar agricultural industry and/or in a developing nation is preferred.

While the working context will be French, this position requires fluency in English.

ATTRACTIVE SALARY CONDITIONS and comprehensive benefits are secured through an employment contract. Single status is preferable, but smaller families can be comfortably accommodated. Confidential replies should be in complete curriculum vitae form, and addressed to:

Directeur du Recrutement Professionnel,  
42 Avenue de Wagram, 75008 Paris.

## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS



will shortly interview and test shorthand-typing applicants (English language) with a view to offering employment during 1978.

Starting salary approximately 46,000 Francs per annum; experience allowance and French language allowance also payable under certain conditions.

For further particulars mail appended form:

To: Miss C.A. Forde, Personnel Division  
O.E.C.D., 2, rue André Pascal,  
75775 PARIS CEDEX 16.

Please send me particulars about openings for shorthand-typists. I am of English mother tongue and ... nationality.

Miss/Mrs. Address. Ref: P/R/est

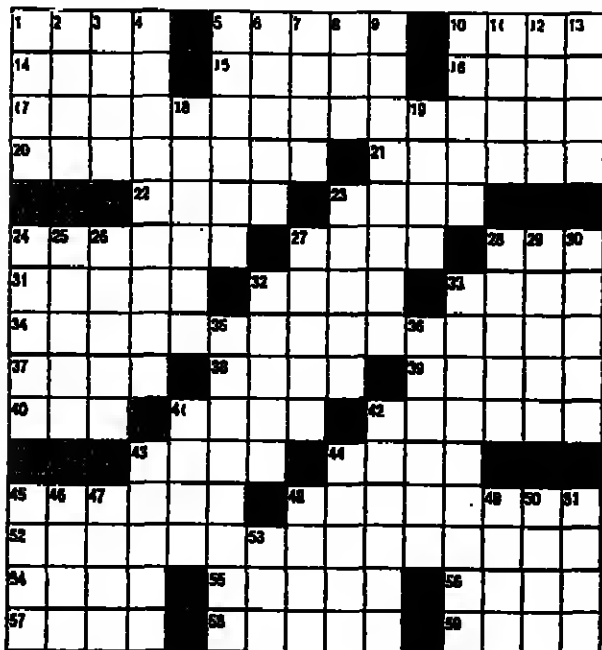
MANAGING DIRECTOR/CONSULTANT  
Successful President of U.S. food company seeks appointment as Managing Director or Management Consultant in Europe. Strong record of achievement in turning around, profit of declining businesses. Skilled strategic planner and problem solver. Degree in engineering and M.B.A. in accounting. Box D.5.98, Herald Tribune, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE  
American, 36, Director/Manager, B.S., M.S.A. in International Business, 13 years worldwide international experience. Languages: English, French, Spanish and other areas. Resident in the U.K. but willing to relocate. Seeking a challenging and demanding managerial position. Please write: Box 32.04, I.H.T., 185 Keweney, London W2.



# CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

1. Medicant's garb  
5. One of the Kennedys  
10. Did the crawl  
14. Make eyes at  
15. Author Zola  
16. Escutcheon decor  
17. "I am" —  
20. Urdu, for one  
21. Made a memo, with "down"  
22. Roof ornaments  
23. Outside: Prefix  
24. Antony's audience  
27. Arctic sight  
28. Standoff  
31. Skiplate  
32. Nursery need  
33. Pharmacy unit  
34. Harner's words  
37. Optician's concern  
38. Fishy-tale opener  
39. Princesly  
40. Leap and lean: Abbr.  
41. Farth's opposite  
42. Secant's relative  
43. The two  
44. landed  
45. Outdistanced ones  
48. Adjoined
52. "I am": Descartes  
54. Vingt —  
55. Miffed  
56. Cop, in  
57. Artist Kingman  
58. Thurmond and Archibald  
59. Burden for Rigoletto
1. N. African weight  
2. Turkish chief  
3. Secluded valley  
4. Mac Hyman's "No Time for"  
5. French attempts  
6. Hoodlums  
7. In this world  
8. Make a gaffe  
9. Parlay of Greece  
10. — voice  
11. Legal paper  
12. Lily plant  
13. Patch up  
14. Regular breathing  
15. Dove's digs  
16. Suppress a vowel or syllable
24. In a crude manner  
25. Different  
26. Bewails  
27. Boutique item  
28. Parts of ears  
29. "I Am" —  
30. Rousseau hero  
31. Beachcomber's find  
32. Tintin's needs  
33. Type of leather  
34. Alloy imitating gold  
41. "I Am" —  
42. Luce et al.  
43. Live one  
44. Sharp ridge  
45. Told a whopper  
46. Former king  
47. Give a wide berth to  
48. "I am" — I am": Exod. 3:14  
49. Caffeine-producing not  
50. Seavard  
51. Million of a crew  
53. Refrain syllable

## DOWN

# WEATHER

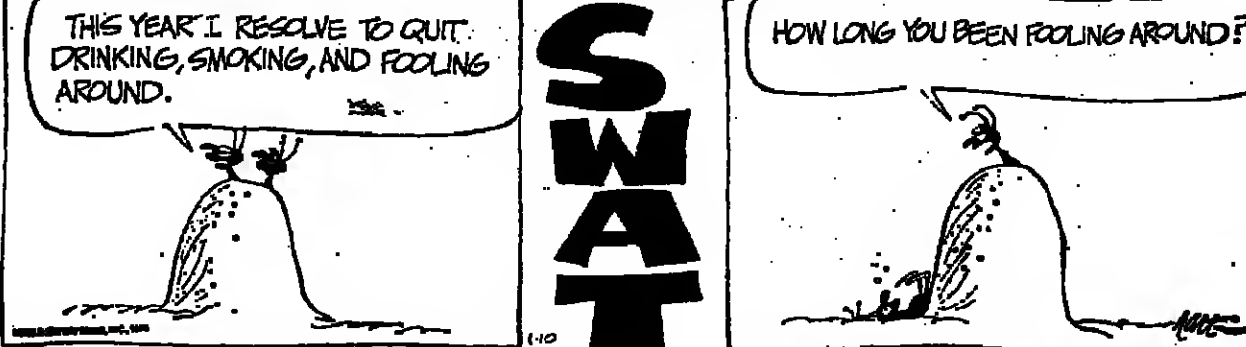
ALGARVE	C	F	UNAVAILABLE	MADRID	C	F	CLOUDY
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Rain	MIAMI	26	65	Cloudy
ANKARA	1	34	Unavailable	MILAN	33	77	Fog
ATHENS	1	34	Unavailable	MONTREAL	18	39	Snow
BEIRUT	15	59	Cloudy	MOSCOW	6	25	Fog
CLARENDON	9	35	Clear	MUNICH	1	28	Overcast
COLOMBIA	1	34	Rain	NEW YORK	3	41	Overcast
COLOMBIA	1	34	Rain	OSLO	2	34	Overcast
COLUMBIA	1	34	Rain	PARIS	15	59	Snow
COLUMBIA	1	34	Rain	PRAGUE	9	25	Overcast
COLUMBIA	1	34	Rain	ROME	18	65	Clear
COLUMBIA	1	34	Rain	SOFIA	3	25	Overcast
COLUMBIA	1	34	Rain	STOCKHOLM	1	28	Overcast
COLUMBIA	1	34	Rain	TEHRAN	1	28	Overcast
COLUMBIA	1	34	Rain	TOKYO	11	52	Snow
COLUMBIA	1	34	Rain	TUNIS	14	57	Clear
COLUMBIA	1	34	Rain	VIENNA	1	28	Overcast
COLUMBIA	1	34	Rain	WASHINGTON	3	25	Overcast
COLUMBIA	1	34	Rain	ZURICH	1	28	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

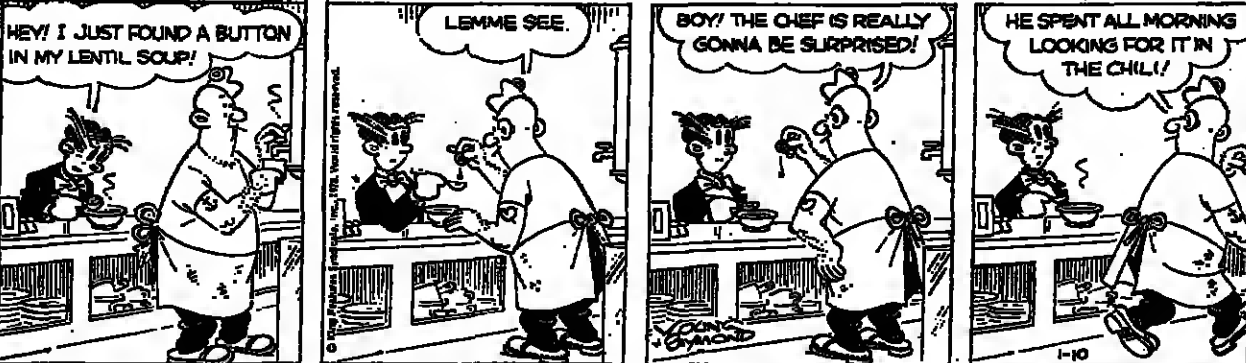
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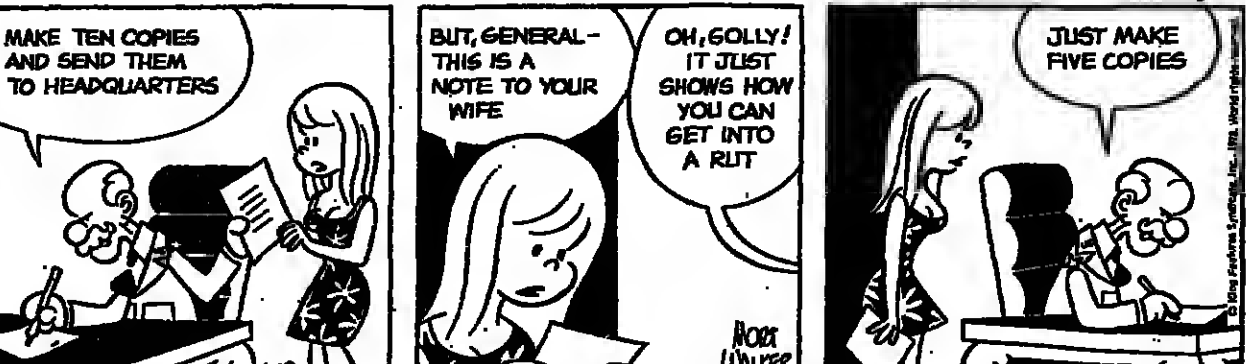
## B.C.



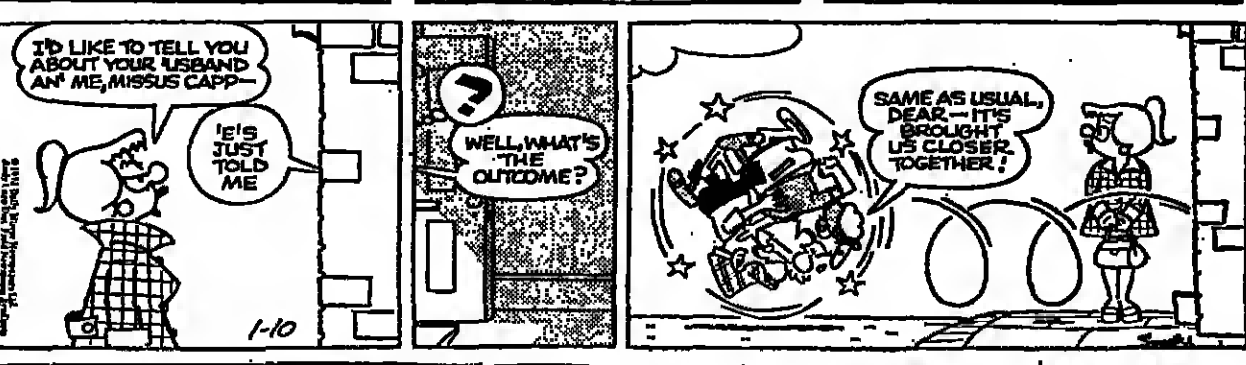
## BLONDIE



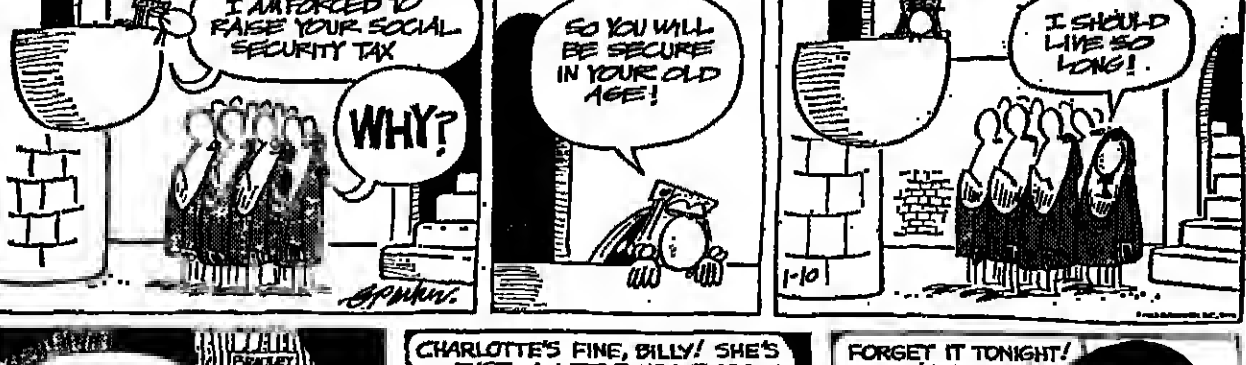
## BETTY



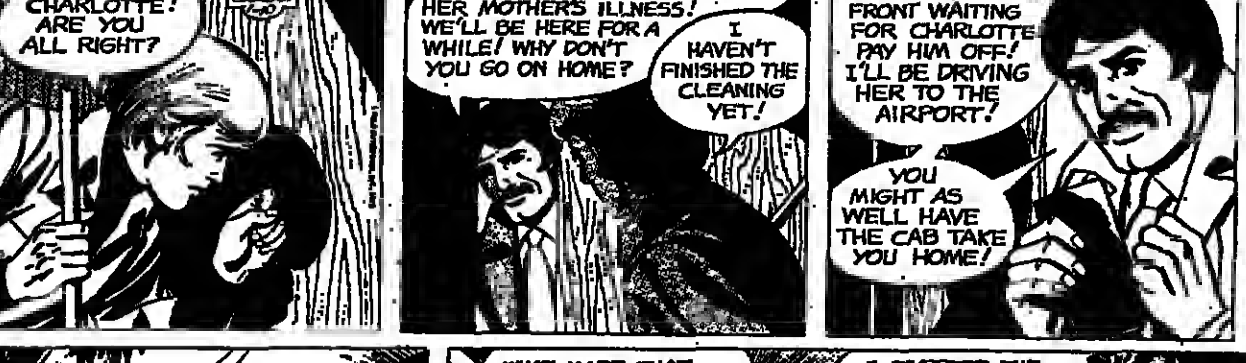
## ANDY



## WIZARD



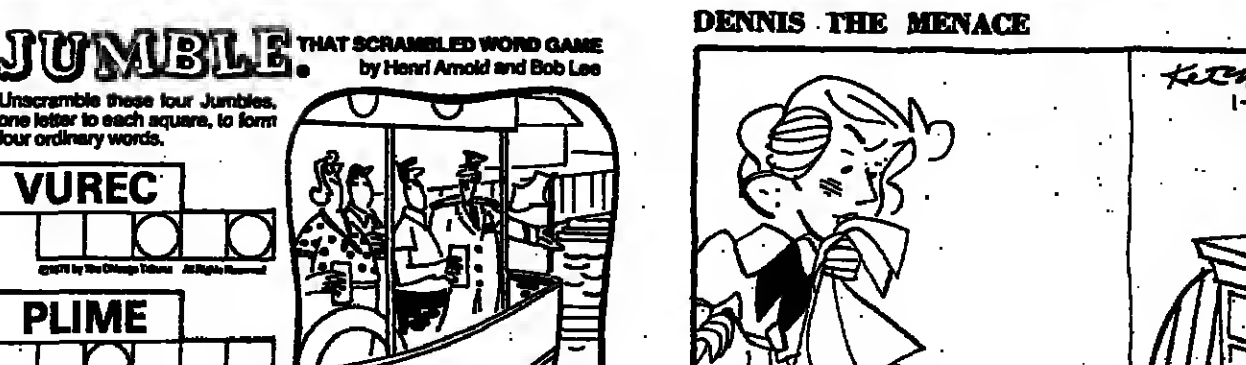
## REX



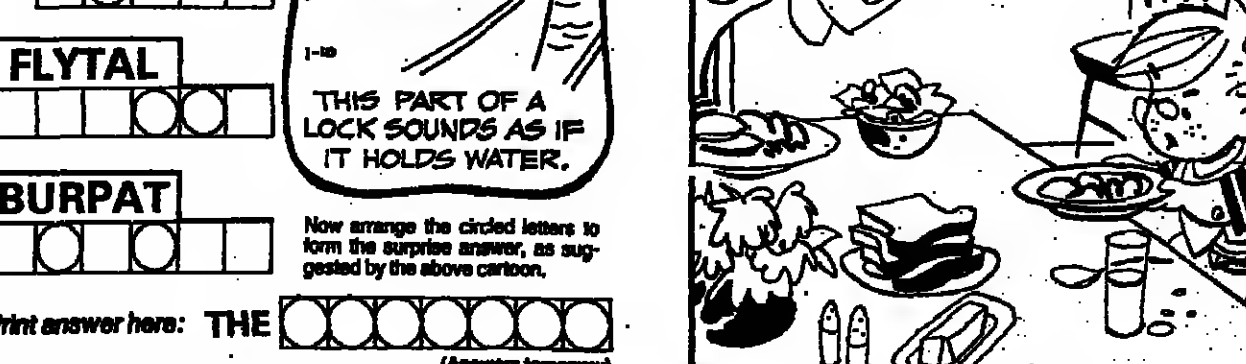
## RIP



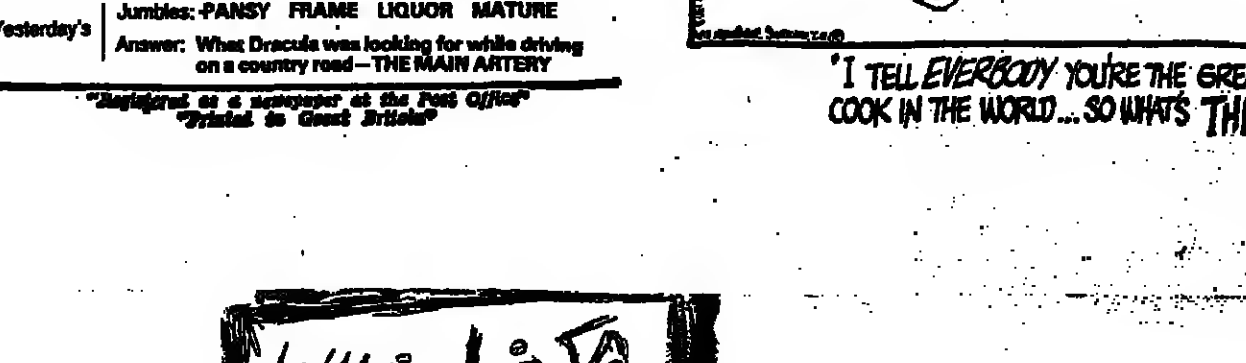
## JUMBLE



## VUREC



## PLIME



## FLYTAL



## BURPAT



# BOOKS

## INKLINGS

By Geoffrey Wolff. Random House. 190 pp. \$7.95.

## LIBERTY SQUARE STATION

By Edward Hannibal. Putnam's 207 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

Geoffrey Wolff is so clever in his third novel — he also wrote an excellent biography of Harry Crosby, "Black Sun" — that his book seems to be trying to bite its own neck. The neck isn't long enough.

The head on top of the neck belongs to Jupe, a New York literary critic, professor of creative writing, symposiumist and a wayward husband. His high standards have turned him into a hump of sourdough. He lacks wonder and enthusiasm. He thinks he will die without having written his novel. Someone's following him — to the Algonquin, to Elaine's, and finally, with a gun, to Maine.

Jupe is being followed by the Mole (for "man of letters"), an ex-student with a "masterpiece" he wants Jupe to edit. The Mole, in fact, is every critic's nightmare: that "brightening thing," an artist, the genuine article, whose work you have savaged, come back to haunt you. It is, after all, just as hard to write a bad book as a good one.

Along with the Mole, there are the Mouse — a mindless sweet young thing, a camp-follower of literature, the Mole's assistant — and Scharmon, who has sold out to confessional gush, and Baby Hughes, who has sold out to television, and so on. "Inklings," notwithstanding its fussy and amusing annotations, is a parable. Like all parables, it has a moral. The moral is that words count. They can't be erased. They kill love. It does no good to pretend that we didn't mean what we said. What we say, even as inklings, as semicolons, will always be taken to be what we mean. Our lives are our novels. As Mole was to Jupe, so Jupe will be to... never mind. The ending is unconvincing.

We've been here before, inside fiction that is about fiction, in which literary methods are a kind of disease, where reviewers review their own lives and find them wanting, while novels are written about why different novels weren't written or poems are misinterpreted by critics who are, unwittingly, writing their own novels. We've been here, more notably, in the company of Nabokov, but also Wallace Markfield, Wilfrid Sheel, Alan Leichman, Lore Segal and a dozen others. We will be here again, so long as the "keepers of culture's keys" and hapless riders of the secondary arts have nothing else to write about but the frustrations of being who they are.

And Wolff is good company. Having reviewed, splendidly, for just about everybody, he scores at will the cocktail party groupies, the pecking order of magazines, the international PEN conferences ("Free the Verses!" or "Literature and the Murder of Allende"). The concerns of his earlier books — the father as confidence man, voyeurism, artistic inadequacy — surface again. As usual, his comic scenes are punishing.

Still: The trouble with a novel like "Inklings" is that, in proving its point, it stomps on possibilities. It is a dry cackle. At whom are we laughing? These characters aren't human beings; they are literary conceits, rhetorical devices. Conceits and devices aren't as interesting as human beings. Where are the human beings?

"Liberty Square Station," Edward Hannibal's third novel, is full of human beings, and I wish I liked it more. It is written with a smooth edge. It tells us about Harry Trowbridge, a part-time actor who leaves New York to go home to Boston to run a gas station; and his wife Angie, who feels almost as bad about life as Harry does, and their five children, who are allowed to be individual; and Angie's stormy Irish family, the Duffys. It is very good on the world of television commercials, on booze and domestic squabbles, on sex and religion. That's a great deal. There are, in addition, two peripheral characters — the narcotics dealer Flash and the blackmailer Clote — more persuasive in their evil-ness than the whole population of "Inklings." And the heart of the novel, a long weekend with Harry and his brother-in-law the priest and two prostitutes from New Bedford, is quite marvelous. In the intractable end, Harry and Angie survive adultery, blackmail and the energy crisis, and considering most of the novels I have to read, any sort of survival looks like a Hallelujah Chorus.

But Harry is back in New York doing voice-overs, and Angie's still in Cambridge doing dishes, and their vague restlessness seems not so much to be solved as to have been stretched. And what knowledge have they come to except their love, which wasn't enough in the first place? How have they changed? What does the future look like for them? I don't know. Smooth scenes, interesting characters, nice dialogue, engrossing incidents, earnest feelings and no point.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

### FICTION

The Week	Last Week
1 The Shimmering, by J.R.R. Tolkien	1 15
2 The Thorn Birds, by Colleen McCullough	2 34
3 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	3 14
4 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	3 14
5 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	3 14
6 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	3 14
7 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	3 14
8 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	3 14
9 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	3 14
10 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	3 14
11 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	3 14
12 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	3 14
13 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	3 14
14 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	3 14
15 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	3 14

### NONFICTION

The Week	Last Week
1 All Things New and Wonderful, by James Herriot	1 18
2 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34
3 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34
4 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34
5 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34
6 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34
7 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34
8 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34
9 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34
10 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34
11 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34
12 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34
13 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34
14 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34
15 The Book of David, by John Le Carré	2 34

# BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

By opening the South hand shown with a balanced 11 high-card points the partnership was propelled into a 22-point game. Presumably North's bid of three clubs on the second round was forcing in the partnership style, for otherwise South would surely have passed.

A minor-suit lead would have been best for the defense, but West could hardly tell that. Judging that South was well-prepared for a spade lead, he tried the heart ten, presenting South with a trick. Superficially, it was now possible for South to score five diamond tricks and two tricks in each minor suit, but this was not easy to accomplish.

The heart queen won the first trick, and a diamond was led. West ducked, and South made the winning decision by playing the jack from dummy. Then he made the key play: He cashed the club ace, depriving West of a crucial exit card.

West led a heart from dummy, and East chose to play the jack. He therefore won with the ace and played a diamond to guarantee the contract. West could take four tricks, but that was all.

The play would have been more interesting if East had played low on the heart lead from dummy.

my South then planned to duck-giving West the lead. A heart return would then have allowed him to play a diamond declarative. And if West had tried to keep his out of his hand by leading the ace and queen of diamonds, his plan would be frustrated by a spade lead to the jack at some suitable moment.

Finally, West could have been cashing both his aces before leading with a diamond. That would have allowed East to score the club queen, but that would have been the fourth and last trick for the defense.

## NORTH

752

4K7422

4AK106

WEST

4Q542

4K1098

4AQ7

48

SOUTH (D)

4K19

4AQ73

488

4J542

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid ding:

South West North East

4 14 20 Pass

2V Pass 34 Pass

3N/T Pass Pass

West led the heart ten.

